

SCOTISH SONGS.

V O L. II.

SCOTTISH SONGS

BY J. O. H.



SCOTISH SONGS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.



DICUNT IN TENERO GRAMINE PINGUIUM
CUSTODES OVIVM CARMINA, FISTULA
DELECTANTQUE DEVM, CUI PECUS ET NIGRI
COLLES ARCADIÆ PLACENT.

HORACE.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, IN ST. PAULS CHURCH-
YARD; AND J. EGERTON, WHITEHALL.

MDCCXCIV.

SCOTTISH POWER

THE TWO TOWNS

THE TOWN OF DUNDEE

THE TOWN OF ABERDEEN

THE TOWN OF GLASGOW

THE TOWN OF EDINBURGH

THE TOWN OF DUNDEE

THE TOWN OF ABERDEEN

THE TOWN OF GLASGOW

THE TOWN OF EDINBURGH

THE TOWN OF DUNDEE

THE TOWN OF ABERDEEN

THE TOWN OF GLASGOW

THE TOWN OF EDINBURGH





SCOTISH SONGS.

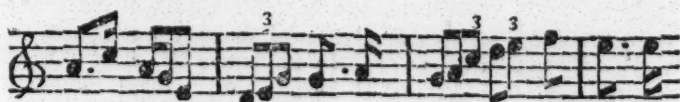
CLASS THE THIRD.

SONG I.

FLOWDEN-HILL: OR, FLOWERS OF THE FORRST*.



I've heard of a lilt-ing at our ewes



milk-ing, Lass-es a' lilt-ing be-fore the

* The battle of Flodden, or, as the English usually call it, Flodden-field, of which the mournful effects are so pa-

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B



break of day; But now there's a moaning on



ilk - a green loan-ing, That our brow



fo-refters are a' wede a-way: But now there's a



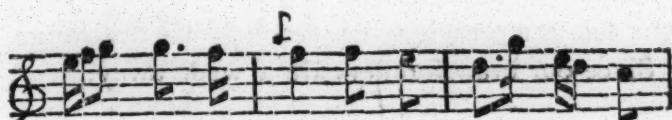
moan-ing on ilk-a green loaning, That our



brow fo-refters are a' wede a-way. At

thetically described in these beautiful stanzas, was fought the 9th day of September, 1513, between James IV. king of Scots and Thomas Howard earl of Surrey: that gallant monarch, with most of his nobility, and the greater part of his army, composed of the flower of the Scottish youth, being left dead on the field.

Flodden is a hill or eminence in Northumberland, upon which the Scots encamped previous to the battle: for an account of which, see Buchanan, Lindsay, Drummond, and the common English and Scottish histories.



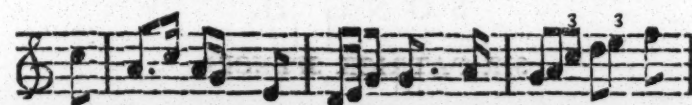
bughts in the morn-ing nae blyth lads are



scorning, The lass-es are lone-ly, dow-ie,



and wae ; Nae daff-in, nae gabbin, but fighting



and sabbing, Ilk ane lifts her leg-lin, and



hies her a-way.

At e'en at the gloming nae fwankies are roaming,

'Mong stacks with the lasses at bogle to play ;

But ilk ane sits dreary, lamenting her deary,

The flowers of the forest that are wede away.

At har'ft at the shearing nae younkers are jearing,

The banisters are runkled, lyart, and grey :

At a fair or a preaching nae wooing, nae fleeching,
 Since our braw foresters are a' wede away.

O dool for the order sent our lads to the border!
 The English for ance by guile gat the day;
 The flower of the forest, that ay shone the foremost,
 The prime of our land lyes cauld in the clay.

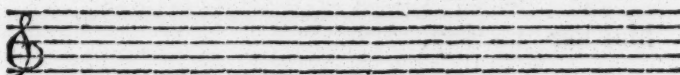
We'll hear nae mair liltin' at our ewes milking,
 The women and bairns are dowie and wae,
 Sighing and moaning on ilka green loaning,
 Since our braw foresters are a' wede away.

S O N G II.

SIR PATRICK SPENCE*.



The king sits in Dumferling toune, Drinking



the blude-reid wine : O quhar will I get guid



failor, To fail this schip of mine ?

* No memorial of the subject of this ballad occurs in history ; but it, apparently belongs to the present class, and probably to this period.

Up an spak an eldern knicht,
Sat at the kings richt kne :
Sir Patrick Spence is the best sailer
That fails upon the se.

The king has written a braid letter,
And signd it wi' his hand ;
And sent it to sir Patrick Spence,
Was walking on the sand.

The first line that sir Patrick red,
A loud lauch lauched he ;
The next line that sir Patrick red,
The teir blinded his ee.

O quha is this has don this deid,
This ill deid don to me ;
To send me out this time o' the zeir,
To fail upon the se ?

Mak hast, mak haste, my mirry men all,
Our guid schip fails the morne.
O fay na fae, my master deir,
For I feir a deadlie storme.

Late late yestreen I saw the new moone
Wi' the auld moone in hir arme ;
And I feir, I feir, my deir maller,
That we will com to harme.

O our Scots nobles wer richt laith
To weet their cork-heild schoone;
Bot lang owre a' the play wer playd,
Thair hats they swam aboone.

O lang, lang, may thair ladies fit
Wi' thair fans into thair hand,
Or eir they se fir Patrick Spence
Cum failing to the land.

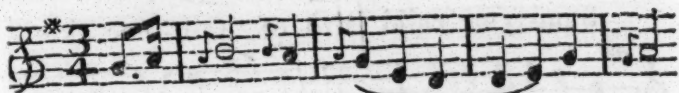
O lang, lang, may the ladies stand,
Wi' thair gold kems in thair hair,
Waiting for thair ain deir lords,
For they'll se thame na mair.

Have owre, have owre to Aberdour*,
It's fiftie fadom deip:
And thair lies guid fir Patrick Spence,
Wi' the Scots lords at his feit.

* "A village lying upon the river Forth, the entrance to which is sometimes denominated *De moruo mari*." PERCY.

SONG III.

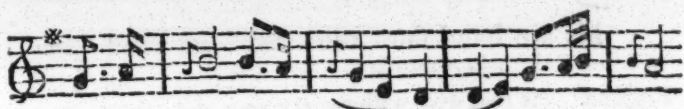
JOHNIE ARMSTRANG*.



Sum speiks of lords, sum speiks of lairds,



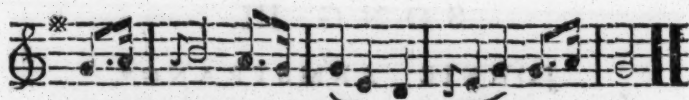
And fic-lyke men of hie de-grie;



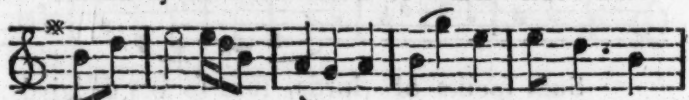
Of a gen-tle-man I fing a fang,

* "The king [*i. e.* James V.]...gart set a parliament at Edinburgh, the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand five hundred and twenty eight years, and ...fyne after, made a convention at Edinburgh, with all his whole lords and barons, to consult how he might stanch all theft and reving within his realm, and cause the commons to live in peace, which long time had been perturbed before, for fault of good guiding of an old king. To this effect, the king made proclamations to all lords, barons, gentlemen, landward-men, and freeholders, that they should compear at Edinburgh, with a month's victual, to pass with the king where he pleased, to danton the thieves of Teviotdale, Anandale, Liddisdale, and other parts of that country : and also warned all gentlemen that had good dogs, to bring them, that he might hunt in the said country, as he pleased.

"The second day of June the king past out of Edinburgh to the hunting.... After this hunting he hanged JOHN ARMSTRONG laird of Kilknocky, and his complices, to the number of thirty six persons : for the which many Scottish-men heavily lamented ; for he was the most redoubted chiftain that had been, for a long time, on the borders, either of Scotland or



Sum-tyme calld laird of Gil - noc - kie.



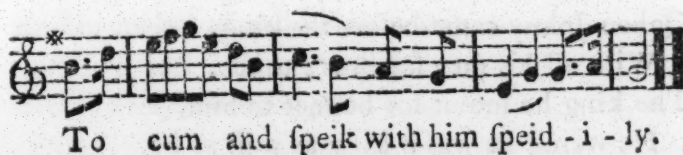
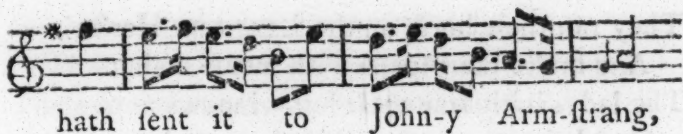
The king he wrytes a luv-ing letter, With



his ain hand fae ten - der - ly, And he

England. He rode ever with twenty-four able gentlemen, well horsed; yet he never molested any Scottish-man. But it is said, that, from the borders to Newcastle, every man, of whatsoever estate, paid him tribute to be free of his trouble. He came before the king, with his foresaid number richly apparelled, trusting that, in respect of his free offer of his person, he should obtain the king's favour. But the king, seeing him and his men so gorgeous in their apparel, with so many brave men under a tyrant's commandment, frowardly turning him about, he bade take the tyrant out of his sight, saying, *What wants that knave that a king should have?* But John Armstrong made great offers to the king, That he should sustain himself with forty gentlemen, ever ready at his service, on their own cost, without wronging any Scottish-man. *Secondly.* That there was not a subject in England, duke, earl, or baron, but, within a certain day, he should bring him to his majesty, either quick or dead. At length, he seeing no hope of favour, said, very proudly, *It is folly to seek grace at a graceless face: But (said he) had I known this, I should have lived on the borders, in despite of king Harry and you both; for I know king Harry would down-weigh my best horse with gold, to know that I were condemned to die this day.*" *Lindsay of Pitcotties History of Scotland*, p. 145. This execution is also noticed by Buchanan.

Armstrong's death appears to have been much talked of. In a sort of morality by sir David Lindsay, intitled "Ane Satyre



The Eliots and Armstrangs did convene ;
 They were a gallant company :
 Weill ryde and meit our lawful king.
 And bring him safe to Gilnockie.
 Make kinnen and capon ready then,
 And venison in great plenty,
 Weill welcome hame our royal king,
 I hope heill dyne at Gilnockie.

*of the thrie estaits, &c." Edin. 1602, 4to. a pardoner, enumerating the different relics in his possession, is made to say,

Heir is ane coird baith great and lang,
 Quhilk hangit **JOHNE THE ARMISTRANG,**
 Of gude hemp soft and sound :
 Gude halie peopill I stand for'd,
 Quha evir beis hangit with this cord,
 Neids never to be dround.

This, which Ramsay calls, "the true old ballad, never printed before," he copyed, he tells us, "from a gentleman's mouth of the name of *Amstrang*," who was the sixth generation from the above *John*. The gentleman told him "this was ever esteemd the genuine ballad, the common one, false."

By "the common one," it is presumed, the gentleman meant the English song, which the reader may see in the "Select Collection," vol. ii. p. 112.

They ran their horse on the Langum 'Howm',
And brake their speirs with mekle main;
The ladys lukit frae their loft windows:
God bring our men weil back again!
Quhen Johny came before the king,
With all his men sae brave to see,
The king he movit his bonnet to him,
He weind he was a king as well as he.

May I find grace, my sovereign liege,
Grace for my loyal men and me;
For my name it is Johny Armstrang,
And subject of zours, my liege, said he.
Away, away, thou traytor strang,
Out of my sight thou mayst fune be;
I grantit nevir a traytors lyfe,
And now I'll not begin with thee,

Grant me my lyfe, my liege, my king,
And a bony gift I will give to thee,
Full four and twenty milk whyt steids,
Were a foald in a zeir to me.
I'll gie thee all these milk whyt steids,
That prance and nicher at a speir,
With as mekle gude Inglis gilt,
As four of their braid backs dow beir.
Away, away, thou traytor, &c.

Grant me my lyfe, my liege, my king,
And a bony gift I'll gie to thee,

Gude four and twenty ganging mills,
That gang throw a the zeir to me.
These four and twenty mills complete,
Sall gang for thee throw all the zeir,
And as mekle of gude reid quheit,
As all thair happers dow to bear.
Away, away, thou traytor, &c.

Grant me my lyfe, my liege, my king,
And a great gift I'll gie to thee,
Bauld four and twenty sisters sons,
Sall for thee fecht tho all sould flee.
Away, away, thou traytor, &c.

Grant me my lyfe, my liege, my king,
And a brave gift I'll gie to thee;
All betwene heir and Newcastle town
Sall pay thair zeirly rent to thee.
Away, away, thou traytor, &c.

Ze leid, ze leid now, king, he says,
Althocht a king and prince ze be;
For I luid naithing in all my lyfe,
I dare well fayit, but honesty:
But a fat horse, and a fair woman,
Twa bony dogs to kill a deir;
But Ingland suld haif found me meil and malt,
Gif I had livd this hundred zeir.

Scho fuld have found me meil and malt,
 And beif and mutton in all plentie;
 But neir a Scots wyfe could haif said
 That eir I skaithd her a pure flie.
 To feik het water beneath cauld yce,
 Surely it is a great folie;
 I haif asked grace at a graceless face,
 But there is nane for my men and me.

But had I kend, or I came frae hame,
 How thou unkynd wadst bene to me,
 I wad haif kept the border fyde,
 In spyte of all thy force and thee.
 Wist Englands king that I was tane,
 O gin a blyth man wald he be!
 For anes I slew his sisters son,
 And on his breist-bane brak a tree.

John wore a girdle about his midle,
 Imbroiderd owre with burning gold,
 Bespangled with the same mettle,
 Maist beautifull was to behold.
 Ther hang nine targats at Johnys hat,
 And ilk an worth three hundred pound:
 What wants that knave that a king fuld haif,
 But the sword of honour and the crown?

O quhair gat thou these targats, Johnie,
 That blink fae brawly abune thy brie?

I gat them in the field fechtin,
Quher, cruel king, thou durst not be.
Had I my horse and my harness gude,
And ryding as I wont to be,
It fould haif bene tald this hundred zeir,
The meiting of my king and me.

God be withee, Kirsty, my brither,
Lang live thou laird of Mangertoun;
Lang mayst thou dwell on the border-syde,
Or thou se thy brither ryde up and doun.
And God be withee, Kirsty, my son,
Quhair thou sits on thy nurses knee;
But and thou live this hundred zeir,
Thy fathers better thoul't never be.

Farweil, my bonny Gilnockhall,
Quhair on Esk-syde thou standest stout,
Gif I had lived but seven zeirs mair,
I wald haif gilt thee round about.
John muredred was at Carlinrigg,
And all his galant companie;
But Scotlands heart was never fae wae,
To see so many brave men die.

Because they favd their country deir
Frae Englishmen; nane were fae bauld,
Quhyle Johnie livd on the border-syde,
Nane of them durst cum neir his hald.

S O N G I V.

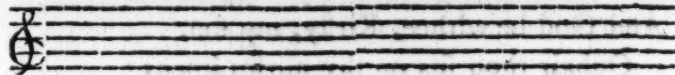
THE BATTLE OF CORICHIE, ON THE HILL OF
FAIR, FOUGHT Oct. 28, 1562 *.

By FORBES,

SCHOOL-MASTER AT MARY CULTER, UPON DIESIDE.



Murn ye heighlands, and murn ye leighlands,



I trow ye hae meikle need ; For thi bonny



burn of Corichie His run this day wi' bleid ?

Thi hopeful' laird o' Finliter,
Erle Huntly's gallant son,
For thi love hi bare our beauteous quine,
His gart fair Scotland mone.

Hi his braken his ward in Aberdene
Throu dreid o' thi fause Murry ;
And his gather't the gentle Gordone clan,
An' his father auld Huntly.

* For a further account of this battle, see Buchanan,
Spotswood, Hume of Godscroft, and Gordons History of
the Gordons.

Fain wad he tak our bonny guide quine,
An' beare hir awa' wi' him ;
But Murry's flee wyles spoil't a' thi sport,
An' rest him o' lyfe and him.

Murry gar't rayse thi tardy Merns men,
An' Angis, an' mony ane mair ;
Erle Morton, and the Byres lord Lindsay ;
An' campit at thi hill o' Fare.

Erle Huntlie came wi' Haddo Gordone,
An' countit ane thusan men ;
But Murry had abien twal hunder,
Wi' fax score horsemen and ten.

They foundit thi bougills an' the trumpits,
An' marchit on in brave array ;
Till the spiers an' the axis forgatherit,
An' than did begin thi fray.

Thi Gordones fae fercelie did fecht it,
Withouten terror or dreid,
That mony o' Murry's men lay gaspin,
An' dyit thi grund wi' their bleid.

Then fause Murry feingit to flee them,
An' they purfuit at his backe,
Whan thi haf o' thi Gordones desertit,
An' turnit wi' Murray in a crack.

Wi' hether i' thir bonnits they turnit,
The traiter Haddo o' their heid,
An' flaid their brithers an' their fatheris,
An' spoilit an' left them for deid.

Than Murry cried to tak thi auld Gordone,
An' mony ane ran wi' speid ;
But Stuart o' Inchbraik had him stickit,
An' out gushit thi fat lurdane's bleid.

Than they tuke his twa sones quick an' hale,
An' bare them awa' to Aberdene ;
But fair did our guide quine lament
Thi waefu' chance that they were tane.

Erle Murry lost mony a gallant stout man,
Thi hopefu' laird o' Thornitune,
Pittera's sons, an Egli's far fearit laird,
An' mair to mi unkend, fell doune.

Erle Huntly mist tenscore o' his bra' men
Sum o' heigh, an' sum o' leigh degree ;
Skeen's youngest son, thi pride o' a' the clan,
Was ther fun' dead, he widna flee.

This bloody fecht wis fercely faucht
Oftobris aught an' twinty day,
Cryftis fyfteen hundred thriscore yeir
An' twa will mark thi deidlie fray.

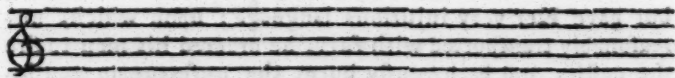
But now the day maist waefu' came,
That day the quine did grite her fill,
For Huntlys gallant stalwart son,
Wis heidit on the heidin hill.

Fyve noble Gordones wi' him hangit were,
Upon thi famen fatal playne ;
Crule Murry gar't thi waefu' quine luke out,
And see hir lover an' liges slayne.

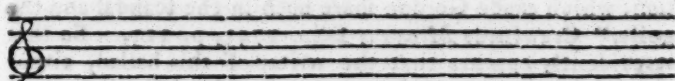
I wis our quine had better frinds,
I wis our countrie better peice ;
I wis our lords wid na' discord,
I wis our weirs at hame may ceise.

S O N G V.

'ADAM' OF GORDON*.



It fell about the Martinmas, Quhen the wind



blew schrile and cauld, Said 'Adam' o' Gor-

* The story of this song is as follows: In the year 1571, sir Adam Gordon of Auchindown, brother to the earl of Huntley, whose deputy he was in the north parts, where,



don to his men, We maun draw to a hauld.

And what an a hauld fall we draw to,
 My merry men and me ?
 We will gae to the house of the Rodes,
 To see that fair ladie.

She had nae sooner busket her fell,
 Nor putten on her gown,
 Till 'Adam' o' Gordon and his men
 Were round about the town.

as archbishop Spotswood relates, "under colour of the queens authority, [he] committed divers oppressions, especially upon the Forbes's," "had sent one Captain Ker, with a party of foot, to summon the castle of Towie [or Tavoy, as Spotswood calls it] in the queens name. The owner, Alexander Forbes, was not then at home, and his lady, confiding too much in her sex, not only refused to surrender, but gave Ker very injurious language; upon which, unreasonably transported with fury, he ordered his men to fire the castle, and barbarously burnt the unfortunate gentlewoman, with her whole family, amounting to 37 persons. Nor was he ever so much as cashiered for this inhuman action, which made Gordon share both in the scandal and the guilt." *Crawfurds Memoirs*, Edin. 1753, p. 213. So that it evidently appears that the writer of this ballad, either through ignorance or design, has made use of Gordons name instead of Kers; and there is some reason to think the transposition intentional. A ballad upon this subject, in the English idiom, and written about the time, which nearly resembles that here printed, so nearly indeed as to make it evident that one of them must be an alteration from the other, is still extant; in which ballad, instead of Adam or Edom o' Gordon, we have "Captaine Care," who is called "the

They had nae sooner fitten down,
Nor sooner said the grace,
Till 'Adam' o' Gordon and his men
Were clofed about the place.

The lady ran up to her tower head,
As fast as she could drie,
To see if by her fair speeches
She could with him agree.

As soon as he saw the lady fair,
And hir yates all locked fast,
He fell into a rage of wrath,
And his heart was aghast.

Cum down to me, ze lady fair,
Cum down to me, let's see,
This night ze's ly by my ain fide,
The morn my bride fall be.

lord of Easter towne," the castle of Rodes is "the castle of Crecrynbroghe," and the ladys husband is a "lord Hamleton." In other respects they are so much alike that bishop Percy finding, as he says, an (apparently incorrect) fragment of the English ballad in his folio MS. "improved and enlarged" (*i. e.* interpolated and corrupted) the Scottish copy "with several fine stanzas." See the English ballad at length, in a collection of "Ancient English Songs," published by J. Johnson, in St. Paul's Church Yard.

It has been usual to intitle this ballad "Edom o' Gordon;" an error which Sir David Dalrymple, to whom, as bishop Percy says, we are indebted for its publication, might be led into by the local pronunciation of the lady from whose memory he gave it.

I winnae cum down, ye fals Gordon,
I winnae cum down to thee,
I winnae forsake my ane dear lord,
That is fae far frae me.

Gi up your house, ze fair lady,
Gi up your house to me,
Or I will burn zourfel therein,
Bot you and zour babies three.

I winna gie up, zou fals Gordon,
To nae fik traitor as thee,
Tho zou should burn mysel therein,
Bot and my babies three.

Set fire to the house, quoth fals Gordon,
Sin better may nae bee,
And I will burn herfel therein,
Bot and her babies three.

And ein wae worth ze, Jock my man,
I paid ze weil zour fee ;
Why pow ze out my ground wa ftane,
Lets in the reek to me ?

And ein wae worth ze, Jock my man,
For I paid zou weil zour hire ;
Why pow ze out my ground wa ftane,
To me lets in the fire ?

Ye paid me weil my hire, lady,
Ye paid me weil my fee;
But now I'm 'Adam' of Gordon's man,
Maun either do or die.

O then bespake her zoungeft son,
Sat on the nurfes knee,
Dear mother, gie owre your house, he says,
For the reek it worries me.

I winnae gie up my house, my dear,
To nae fik traitor as he;
Cum well, cum wae, my jewels fair,
Ye maun tak share wi me.

O then bespake her dochter dear,
She was baith jimp and sma,
O row me in a pair o' shiets,
And tow me owre the wa.

They rowd her in a pair of shiets,
And towd her owre the wa,
But, on the point of 'Adam's' speir,
She gat a deadly fa.

O bonny, bonny, was hir mouth,
And chirry were her cheiks,
And clear, clear was hir zellow hair,
Whereon the reid bluid dreips,

Then wi his speir he turn'd hir owr,
O gin hir face was wan !
He said, zou are the first that eer
I wist alive again.

He turnd her owr and owr again ;
O gin hir skin was whyte !
He said, I might ha spard thy life,
To been some mans delyte.

Busk and boon, my merry men all,
For ill dooms I do guefs,
I cannae luik in that bonny face,
As it lyes on the grafs.

Them luiks to freits, my master deir,
Then freits will follow them ;
Let it neir be said brave 'Adam' o' Gordon
Was daunted with a dame.

O then he spied hir ain deir lord,
As he came owr the lee ;
He saw his castle in a fire,
As far as he could see.

Put on, put on, my mighty men,
As fast as ze can drie,
For he thats hindmost of my men,
Sall neir get guid o' me.

And some they raid, and some they ran
Fu fast out ovr the plain,
But lang, lang, eer he could get up,
They were a' deid and slain.

But mony were the mudie men
Lay gasping on the grien;
For o' fifty men that 'Adam' brought out
There were but five ged heme.

And mony were the mudie men
Lay gasping on the grien,
And mony were the fair ladys
Lay lemanlefs at heme.

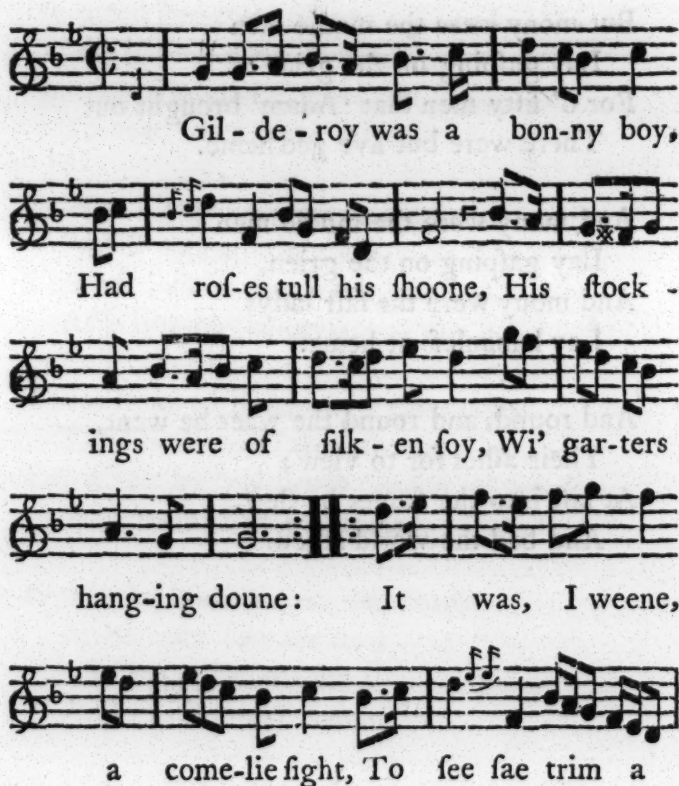
And round, and round the waes he went,
Their ashes for to view;
At laft into the flames he flew,
And bad the world adieu.

(24)

SONG VI.

GILDEROY*.

BY SIR ALEXANDER HALKET.



The musical notation is written on five staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in a single voice line. The lyrics are written below the notes, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across notes. The lyrics are: "Gil - de - roy was a bon - ny boy, Had rof - es tull his shoone, His stock - ings were of filk - en foy, Wi' gar - ters hang - ing doune: It was, I weene, a come - lie fight, To see fae trim a".

Gil - de - roy was a bon - ny boy,
Had rof - es tull his shoone, His stock -
ings were of filk - en foy, Wi' gar - ters
hang - ing doune: It was, I weene,
a come - lie fight, To see fae trim a

* A hero of whom this elegant lamentation is the only authentic memorial. He hence appears to have been a celebrated Highland freebooter, and to have been executed at Edinburgh in the time of queen Mary. The authors name is prefixed on the authority of *Johnstons Scots Musical Museum*.



boy; He was my jo and heart's



de-light, My hand-some Gil-de - roy.

Oh ! fik twa charming een he had,
 A breath as sweet as rose,
 He never ware a Highland plaid,
 But costlly filken clothes :
 He gain'd the luv of ladies gay,
 Nane eir tul him was coy :
 Ah ! wae is me ! I mourn the day,
 For my dear Gilderoy.

My Gilderoy and I were born
 Baith in one toun together,
 We scant were seven years befor
 We gan to luv each other ;
 Our dadies and our mammies thay
 Were fill'd wi' mickle joy
 To think upon the bridal day
 'Twixt me and Gilderoy.

For Gilderoy that luv of mine
 Gude faith I freely bought

A wedding fark of holland fine,
Wi' filken flowers wrought ;
And he gied me a wedding ring,
Which I receiv'd wi' joy :
Nae lad nor lassie eir could sing,
Like me and Gilderoy.

Wi' mickle joy we spent our prime,
Till we were baith sixteen,
And aft we past the langsome time
Amang the leaves fae green ;
Aft on the banks we'd sit us thair,
And sweetly kifs and toy,
Wi' garlands gay wad deck my hair
My handsome Gilderoy.

Oh ! that he still had been content
Wi' me to lead his life !
But ah ! his manfu' heart was bent
To stir in feates of strife ;
And he in many a venturous deed,
His courage bauld wad try,
And now this gars mine heart to bleed
For my dear Gilderoy.

And whan of me his leave he tuik,
The tears they wat mine ee,
I gave tull him a parting luik,
“ My benison gang wi' thee !

God speid thee weil, mine ain dear heart,
For gane is all my joy ;
My heart is rent sith we maun part,
My handsome Gilderoy."

My Gilderoy baith far and near
Was fear'd in every town,
And bauldly bare away the gear
Of many a lawland loun :
Nane eir durst meet him man to man,
He was fae brave a boy,
At length wi' numbers he was tane,
My winsome Gilderoy.

The Queen of Scots possessed nought
That my love let me want ;
For cow and ew he 'to me brought,'
And een whan they were skant :
All these did honestly possess
He never did annoy,
Who never fail'd to pay their cefs
To my love Gilderoy.

Wae worth the loun that made the laws
To hang a man for gear !
To reave of life for ox or afs,
For sheep, or horse, or mare !
Had not their laws been made fae strick,
I neir had lost my joy,

Wi' sorrow neir had wat my cheek
For my dear Gilderoy.

Giff Gilderoy had done amisse,
He mought hae banisht been,
Ah! what fair cruelty is this,
To hang fike handsome men!
To hang the flower o' Scottish land,
Sae sweet and fair a boy!
Nae lady had sae white a hand
As thee, my Gilderoy.

Of Gilderoy sae 'fraid they were,
They bound him mickle strong,
Tull Edenburrow they led him thair,
And on a gallows hung;
They hung him high aboon the rest,
He was sae trim a boy,
Thair dyed the youth whom I lued best,
My handsome Gilderoy.

Thus having yielded up his breath,
I bare his corpse away,
Wi' tears that trickled for his death
I washt his comely clay;
And fiker in a grave sae deep
I laid the dear-loed boy;
And now for evir maun I weep
My winsome Gilderoy.

SONG VII.

THE BONNY EARL OF MURRAY*.



Ye highlands, and ye lawlands, Oh!



quhair hae ye been? They hae slaine the

* " In December 1591, Francis Stewart earl of Bothwell had made an attempt to seize the person of his sovereign James VI. but being disappointed had retired towards the North. The king unadvisedly gave a commission to George Gordon earl of Huntley to pursue Bothwell and his followers with fire and sword. Huntley, under cover of executing that commission, took occasion to revenge a private quarrel he had against James Stewart earl of Murray, a relation of Bothwells. In the night of Feb. 7. 1592, he beset Murrays house, burnt it to the ground, and slew Murray himself; a young nobleman of the most promising virtues, and the very darling of the people.

" The present lord Murray hath now in his possession a picture of his ancestor naked and covered with wounds, which had been carried about, according to the custom of that age, in order to inflame the populace to revenge his death. If this picture did not flatter, he well deserved the name of the BONNY EARL, for he is there represented as a tall and comely personage. It is a tradition in the family, that Gordon of Bucky gave him a wound in the face: Murray half expiring, said, " You hae spilt a better face than your awin." Upon this, Bucky pointing his dagger at Huntley's breast, swore, " You shall be as deep as I," and forced him to pierce the poor defenceless body.



earl of Murray, And hae lain him on the



green : They hae flaine the earl of Mur-ray,



And hae lain him on the green.

Now wae be to thee, Huntley !

And quhairfore did you fae ?

I bade you bring him wi' you,

But forbade you him to slay.

He was a braw gallant,

And he rid at the ring ;

And the bonny earl of Murray,

Oh ! he might hae been a king.

He was a braw gallant,

And he playd at the ba' ;

And the bonny earl of Murray

Was the flower among them a'.

" K. James, who took no care to punish the murtherers, is said by some to have privately countenanced and abetted them, being stimulated by jealousy for some indiscreet praises which his queen had too lavishly bestowed on this unfortunate youth." PERCY.

He was a braw gallant,
 And he playd at the gluve;
 And the bonny earl of Murray,
 Oh! he was the queen's luv.

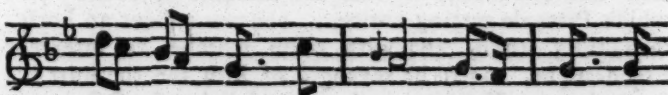
Oh! lang will his lady
 Luke owre the castle downe,
 Ere she see the earl of Murray
 Cum sounding throw the town.

SONG VIII.

F R E N N E T H A L L *.



When Frennet castle's i-vied walls, Thro'



yal-low leaves were seen, When birds for-

* The subject of this ballad is related by W. Gordon, in his "History of the illustrious family of Gordon," 1726. Vol. ii, p. 135. in the following words:

"Anno 1630, there happened a melancholly accident to the family of Huntly thus. First of January there fell out a discord betwixt the laird of Frendraught and some of his friends, and William Gordon of Rothemay, and some of his, in which William Gordon was killed, a brave and gallant gentleman. On the other side was slain George Gordon, brother to fir James Gordon of Lefmore, and



fook the fap-lefs boughs, And bees the



fad - ed green, Then la-dy Frennet,

divers others were wounded on both sides. The marquis of Huntly, and some other well disposed friends made up this quarrel; and Frendraught was appointed to pay to the lady dowager of Rothemay 50,000 merks Scots in compensation of the slaughter, which, as is said, was truly paid...

“ Upon the 27th of September this year, Frendraught having in his company Robert Chrichton of Condlaw, and James Lesly son to the laird of Pitcaple, Chrichton shot Lesly through the arm, who was carried to his fathers house, and Frendraught put Chrichton out of his company. Immediately thereafter he went to visit the earl of Murray; and, in his return, came to the Bog of Gight, now Castle-Gordon, to visit the marquis of Huntly; of which Pitcaple getting notice. . . conveens about 30 horsemen fully arm'd, and with them marches to intercept Frendraught, and to be reveng'd of him for the hurt his son had got. He came to the marquis's house, October 7. Upon which the marquis wisely desired Frendraught to keep company with his lady, and he would discourse Pitcaple, who complained to him grievously of the harm he had done to his son, and vowed he would be revenged of him ere he returned home. The marquis did all he could to excuse Frendraught, and satisfy Pitcaple, but to no purpose; and so he went away in a chaff, still vowing revenge. The marquis communicated all that had passed to Frendraught, and kept him at his house a day or two; and even then would not let him go home alone, but sent his son John Gordon, viscount of Melgum and Aboyne, with some others, as a safe-guard to him, until he should be at home



venge-ful dame, Did wan - der frae the

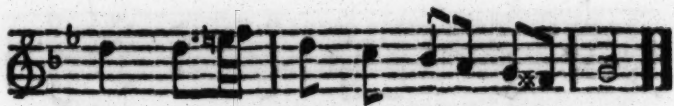


ha', To the wild fo - rest's dew-ie

(among whom was John Gordon of Rothemay, son to him lately slain) left Pitcaple should ly in ambush for him.

“ They convoyed him safely home, and after dinner Aboyne pressed earnestly to return; and as earnestly did Frendraught prefs him to stay, and would by no means part with him that night. He at last condescended to stay, though unwillingly. They were well entertained, supped merrily, and went to bed joyfull. The viscount was laid in a room in the old tower of the hall, standing upon a vault, where there was a round hole under his bed. Robert Gordon and English Will, two of his servants, were laid beside him. The laird of Rothemay, and some servants by him, in an upper room above Aboyne. And above that, in another room, George Chalmers of Noth, and another of the viscount's servants; all of them lodged, in that old tower, and all of them in rooms one above the other. All of them being at rest, about midnight the tower takes fire, in so sudden and furious a manner, that this noble lord, the laird of Rothemay, English Will, Colin Ivat, and other two, being six in number, were cruelly burnt to death, without help or relief offer'd to be made; the laird and lady looking on, without so much as endeavouring to deliver them from the fury of those merciless flames, as was reported.

“ Robert Gordon, who was in Aboyne's chamber, escaped, as ('tis said) Aboyne might have done, if he had not rushed up stairs to awake Rothemay; and while he was about that, the wooden passage, and the lofting of the room took fire, so that none of them could get down stairs. They went to the window that looked into the court, and cried many times help for God's sake, the laird and lady



gloom, A - mong the leaves that fa'.

Her page, the swiftest of her train,
Had clumb a lofty tree,
Whase branches to the angry blast
Were foughing mournfullie :

He turn'd his e'en towards the path
That near the castle lay,
Where good lord John and Rothemay
Were ridcing down the brae.

looking on; but all to no purpose. And finally, seeing there was no help to be made, they recommended themselves to God, clasped in one another's embraces: And thus perished in those merciless flames, the noble lord John Gordon, viscount of Melgum and Aboyne, and John Gordon of Rothemay, a very brave youth. This viscount was a very complete gentleman, both in body and mind, and much lamented by the whole country, but especially by his father, mother and lady, who lived a melancholly and retired life all her time thereafter. And this was all the reward the marquis of Huntley got for his good-will to Frendraught, says my author Spalding, who lived not far from the place, and had the account from eye-witnesses."

This fir James Chrichton, laird of Frendraught, was, in 1642, created viscount Frendraught. His lady was Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of John earl of Sutherland, and near cousin to the marquis of Huntly. In revenge for this treacherous and horrid act, the law not affording any redress, Frendraughts estates were repeatedly ravaged by the Gordons, and his cattle and sheep slaughtered or sold. Gordon adds: "The family of Frendraught was then a very opulent family; they had a great land-estate and much

Swift darts the eagle from the sky,
When prey beneath is seen ;
As quickly he forgot his hold,
And perch'd upon the green.

O hie thee, hie thee, lady gay,
Frae this dark wood awa ;

money ; and after that it soon went to ruin, and was some-time ago extinct."

The present ballad appears to have been suggested by one composed at the time, a few stanzas of which are fortunately remembered by the reverend Mr. Boyd, translator of *Dante*, and were obligingly communicated to the editor, by his very ingenious and valuable friend J. C. Walker esq.

The reek it rose, and the flame it flew,
And oh ! the fire augmented high,
Until it came to lord Johns chamber-window,
And to the bed where lord John lay.

O help me, help me, lady Frennet,
I never ettled harm to thee,
And if my father slew thy lord,
Forget the deed and rescue me.

He looked east, he looked west,
To see if any help was nigh ;
At length his little page he saw,
Who to his lord aloud did cry.

Loup down, loup down, my master dear,
What though the window's dreigh and hie,
I'll catch you in my arms twa,
And never a foot from you I'll flee.

How can I loup, you little page ?
How can I leave this window hie ?
Do you not see the blazing low,
And my twa legs burnt to my knee ?

Some visitors of gallant mein
Are hasting to the ha'.

Then round she row'd her filken plaid,
Her feet she did na spare,
Untill she left the forest skirts
A lang bow-shot mair.

O where, O where, my good lord John,
O tell me where you ride?
Within my castle-wall this night
I hope you mean to bide.

Kind nobles, will ye but alight,
In yonder bower to stay,
Saft ease shall teach you to forget
The hardness of the way.

Forbear entreaty, gentle dame,
How can we here remain?
Full well you ken your husband dear
Was by our father slain.

“ There are some intermediate particulars,” Mr. Boyd says, “ respecting the lady’s lodging her victims in a turret or flanker, which did not communicate with the castle. This,” adds he, “ I only have from tradition, as I never heard any other stanzas besides the foregoing.” The author of the original, we may perceive, either through ignorance or design, had deviated from the fact in supposing lady Frennets husband to have been slain by lord John’s father; and perhaps also in representing the two youths as brothers. The actual provocation appears to have been the payment of the 50,000 merks, the price of Rothemays blood; which sort of compensation, Gordon has remarked, seems not to prosper, that family being then extinct.

The thoughts of which with fell revenge
 Your angry bosom swell;
 Enraged you've sworn that blood for blood
 Should this black passion quell.

O fear not, fear not, good lord John,
 That I will you betray,
 Or sue requittal for a debt
 Which nature cannot pay.

Bear witness, a' ye powers on high,
 Ye lights that 'gin to shine,
 This night shall prove the sacred cord
 That knits your faith and mine.

The lady flee, with honeyed words,
 Entic'd thir youths to stay:
 But morning sun nere shone upon
 Lord John nor Rothemay.

SONG IX.

GENERAL LESLY'S MARCH TO LONGMASTON
 MOOR*.



March, march, why the deil do ye na march?

* Alexander Lesly (created, in 1641, earl of Leven) invaded England at the head of the Scottish rebel army in 1640,



Stand to your arms my lads, Fight in good



or-der; March, march, why the deil do ye na



march? Stand to your arms my lads, Fight in good



or-der; Front about, front about, ye mus-ke-



teers all, 'Till ye come to the English border.



Stand till't, and fight like men, True go-spel to



maintain; The parliament['s] blyth to see

defeated a party of the kings troops, and took possession of Newcastle. He afterward commanded the army sent by the covenanters to the assistance of the parliament, and contributed greatly to the defeat of the royalists at Marston (here meant by Longmaſton)-moor in Yorkshire, 3d July 1644.



us a coming. When to the kirk we come,



We'll purge it ilka room, Frae popish relicts, and



a' sic 'innovation,' That all the world may see,



There's nane i' the right but we, Of the auld



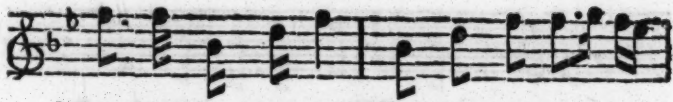
Scott-ish nation. Jenny shall wear the hood,



Jocky the fark of God; And the kist fou of



whistles, That make sic a cleiro, Our pipers



braw Shall hae them a', Whate'er come on it.



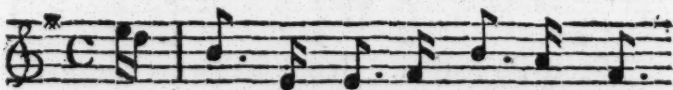
Buik up your plaids, my lads, Cock up your



bonnets. *March, march, &c.*

SONG X.

THE HAWS OF CROMDALE*.



As I came in by A-chen-down,



A lit-tle wee bit frae the town, When

* No notice is taken of this battle in the history of Montrose's wars, nor does any mention of it elsewhere occur. The only action known to have happened at Cromdale (a village in Invernessshire) was long after Montrose's time.



to the highlands I was boun, To view



the haws of Crom-dale, I met a



man in tar-tan trews, I spier'd at him what



was the news; Quoth he, The highland army



rues That e'er we came to Crom-dale.

We were in bed, fir, every man,
When the English host upon us came;
A bloody battle then began,
Upon the haws of Cromdale.

The English horse they were so rude,
They bath'd their hoofs in highland blood,
But our brave clans they boldly stood,
Upon the haws of Cromdale.

But alas we could no longer stay,
For o'er the hills we came away,
And fore we do lament the day
That e'er we came to Cromdale.

Thus the great Montrose did say,
Can you direct the nearest way?
For I will o'er the hills this day,
And view the haws of Cromdale.

Alas, my lord, you're not so strong,
You scarcely have two thousand men,
And there's twenty thousand on the plain,
Stand rank and file on Cromdale.

Thus the great Montrose did say,
I say, direct the nearest way,
For I will o'er the hills this day,
And see the haws of Cromdale.

They were at dinner, every man,
When great Montrose upon them came,
A second battle then began,
Upon the haws of Cromdale.

The Grants, Mackenzies, and M'kys,
Soon as Montrose they did espy,
O then they fought most vehemently,
Upon the haws of Cromdale.

The M'Donalds they return'd again,
The Camerons did their standard join,
M'Intosh play'd a bonny game,
 Upon the haws of Cromdale.

The M'Gregors faught like lyons bold,
M'Pherfons, none could them controul,
M'Lauchlins faught like loyal souls,
 Upon the haws of Cromdale.

[M'Leans, M'Dougals, and M'Neals,
So boldly as they took the field,
And made their enemies to yield,
 Upon the haws of Cromdale.]

The Gordons boldly did advance,
The Fraziers [fought] with sword and lance,
The Grahams they made their heads to dance,
 Upon the haws of Cromdale.

The loyal Stewarts, with Montrose,
So boldly set upon their foes,
And brought them down with highland blows,
 Upon the haws of Cromdale.

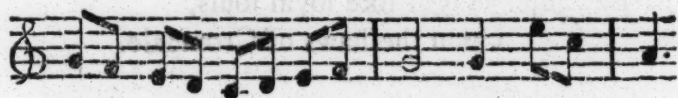
Of twenty thousand Cromwells men,
Five hundred went to Aberdeen,
The rest of them lyes on the plain,
 Upon the haws of Cromdale.

SONG XI.

GILLICRANKIE*.



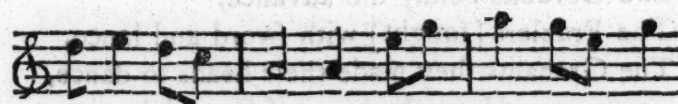
Cla-vers, and his high-land-men, came



down up - o' the raw, man, Who, be-



ing stout, gave mo - ny a clout, The lads



be-gan to claw then. With sword and terge



in - to their hand, Wi' which they were

* The battle of Killikrankie was fought, at the pass so called, on the 27th of July 1689, between the highland clans, under the command of James (Graham of Claverhouse) viscount Dundee, and a Dutch-English army commanded by general Mackay. The latter were almost instantaneously defeated, with a very inconsiderable loss on the other side, if we except that of their gallant leader, who received a mortal wound under his arm, elevated in the act of encouraging his men to the pursuit. King James felt his loss irretrievable.



nae flaw, man, Wi' mony a fear - ful



hea - vy sigh, The lads be - gan to



claw then.

O'er bush, o'er bank, o'er ditch, o'er flank,

She flang amang them a' man ;

The Butter-box got mony knocks,

Their riggings paid for a' then.

They got their paiks, wi' sudden straits,

Which to their grief they saw man ;

Wi' clinkum clankum o'er their crowns,

The lads began to fa' then.

Hur skipt about, hur leapt about,

And flang amang them a', man ;

The English blades got broken heads,

Their crowns were cleav'd in twa then.

The durk and door made their last hour,

And prov'd their final fa', man ;

They thought the devil had been there,

That play'd them sick a paw then.

The folemn league and covenant
 Came whigging up the hills, man,
 Thought highland trews durst not refuse
 For to subscribe their bills then :
 In Willie's * name they thought nae ane
 Durst stop their course at a', man ;
 But hur nane fell, wi' mony a knock,
 Cry'd, Furich whiggs, awa', man.

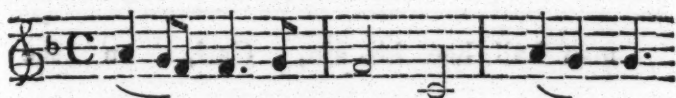
Sir Evan Du, and his men true,
 Came linking up the brink, man ;
 The Hogan Dutch they feared such,
 They bred a horrid stink then.
 The true Maclean, and his fierce men,
 Came in amang them a', man ;
 Nane durst withstand his heavy hand,
 All fled and ran awa' then.

Oh' on a ri, oh' on a ri,
 Why should she lose king Shames, man ?
Oh' rig in di, oh' rig in di,
 She shall break a' her banes then ;
 With *furichini'sh*, an' stay a while,
 And speak a word or twa, man,
 She's gi' a straike, out o'er the neck,
 Before ye win awa' then.

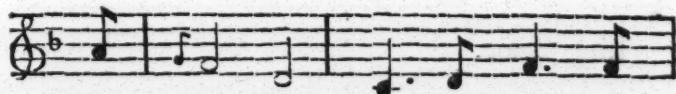
* Prince of Orange.

O fy for shame, ye're three for ane,
 Hur nane-fell's won the day, man;
 King Shames' red-coats should be hung up,
 Because they ran awa' then:
 Had bent their brows, like highland trows,
 And made as lang a stay, man,
 They'd fav'd their king, that sacred thing,
 And Willie'd 'run' awa' then.

S O N G XII *.



Carl, an the king come, Carl, an



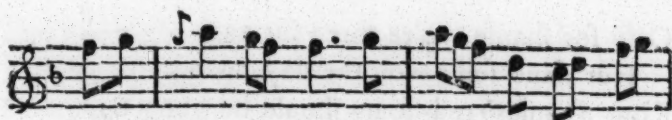
the king come; Thou shalt dance and



I will sing, Carl, an the king come.

* The exact age of this song has not been ascertained; and perhaps it is here inserted under too early a period. There are probably other words to this air, as the following stanza has been recovered by accident:

When yellow corn grows on the rigs,
 And a gibbet's made to hang the whigs,
 O then we will dance Scottish jigs,
 Carle, an the king come.



An some - bo - die were come again, Then



some-bo-die maun crofs the main, And ev'ry



man shall hae his ain, Carl, an the



king come.

I trow we swapp'd for the worfe,
We gae the boot and better horfe;
And that we'll tell them at the crofs,
Carl, an the king come.

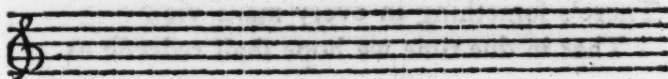
Coggie, an the king come,
Coggie, an the king come,
I'fe be fou, and thou'fe be toom,
Coggie, an the king come.

SONG XIII.

ON THE ACT OF SUCCESSION (1703)*.



I'll sing you a song, my brave boys, The



like you ne'er heard of before, Old Scotland



at last is grown wife, And England shall bully



no more.

Succession, the trap for our slavery,

A true Presbyterian plot,

Advanc'd by by-ends and knavery,

Is now kickt out by a vote.

* "The earl of Marchmont having one day presented an act for settling the succession in the house of Hanover, it was treated with such contempt, that some proposed it might be burnt, and others that he might be sent to the castle, and was at last thrown out of the house by a plurality of fifty seven voices." Lockharts *Memoirs*, p. 60.

The Lutheran dame * may be gone,
Our foes shall addresse us no more,
If the treaty † should never go on,
She for ever is kick'd out of door.

To bondage we now bid adieu,
The English shall no more oppress us,
There's something in every mans view
That in due time we hope shall redresse us.

This hundred years past we have been
Dull slaves, and ne'er strove to mend;
It came by an old barren queen,
And now we resolve it shall end.

But grant the old woman should come,
And England with treaties should wooe us,
We'll clog her before she comes home,
That she ne'er shall have power to undoe us.

Then let us goe on and be great,
From parties and quarrells abstain;
Let us English councils defeat,
And Hanover ne'er mention again.

Let grievances now be redress'd,
Consider, the power is our own;

* Sophia electress-dowager of Hanover, mother of George I.

† For the union of the two kingdoms.

Let Scotland no more be oppress'd,
Nor England lay claim to our crown.

Let us think with what blood and what care
Our ancestors kept themselves free ;
What Bruce, and what Wallace could dare ;
If they did so much, why not we ?

Let Montros and Dundee be brought in
As latter examples before you ;
And hold out but as you begin,
Like them the next age will adore you.

Here's a health, my brave lads, to the duke * then,
Who has the great labour begun,
He shall flourish, whilst those who forsook him
To Holland for shelter shall run.

Here's a health to those that stood by him,
To Fletcher †, and all honest men ;
Ne'er trust the damnd rogues that belie 'em',
Since all our rights they maintain.

* James duke of Hamilton ; able, spirited, and unsteady. He was killed 15.th Nov. 1712, in a duel with lord Mohun, and, as was thought, by general Macartney, that nobleman's second ; he himself falling at the same time.

† Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun esquire ; a warm and strenuous advocate for republican government, and the natural rights of mankind. He has left a volume of excellent political discourses.

Once more to great Hamiltons health,
 The hero that still keeps his ground ;
 To him we must own all our wealth :—
 Let the Christian liquor go round.

Let all the sham tricks of the court,
 That so often have foil'd us before,
 Be now made the countries sport,
 And England shall fool us no more.

S O N G X I V .

THE THISTLE AND ROSE.

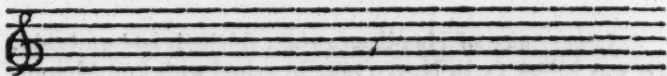
BY MR. WATT.



It was in old times, when trees compos'd



rhymes, And flowers did with elegy flow, It



was in a field, which various did yield, A Rose



and a Thistle did grow.

In a sun-shining day, the Rose chanced to say,
Friend Thistle, I'll be with you plain,
And if you would be united to me,
You would ne'er be a Thistle again.

Says the Thistle, my spears defends mortals and fears,
Whilst thou 'rt unguarded on the plain;
And I do suppose, tho' I were a Rose,
I would long to be a Thistle again.

O friend, says the Rose, you falsely suppose,
Bear witness, ye flowers of the plain!
You would take so much pleasure, in beautys vast
treasure,
You would ne'er be a Thistle again.

The Thistle at length, admiring the Rose,
With all the gay flowers of the plain,
She throws off her points, herself she anoints,
And now in close Union she's gone.

But in a cold stormy day, while heedless she lay,
No longer could sorrow refrain;
She fetched a groan, with many ohon,
O were I a Thistle again!

But now I'm the mock of Flora's fair flock,
Nor dare I presume to complain;
But remember that I disasterly cry,
O were I a Thistle again!

SONG XV*.

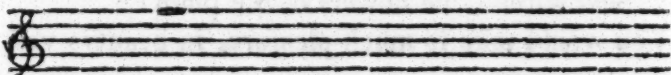
LITTLE WAT YE WHA'S COMING.



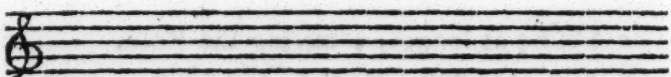
Little wat ye wha's coming, Little wat ye wha's



coming, Little wat ye wha's coming, Jock and



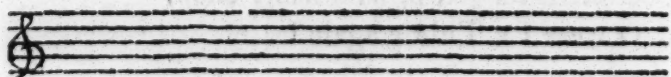
Tam and a's coming. Duncan's coming,



Donald's coming, Colin's coming, Ronald's



coming, Dougal's coming, Lauchlan's com-



ing, Alaster and a's coming: Little wat ye

* The Chevaliers Muster Roll, 1715.



wha's coming, Jock and Tam and a's coming.

Borland and his men's coming,
The Camrons and M'leans* coming
The Gordons and M'Gregors' coming,
A' the Dunywastles * coming :

*Little wat ye wha's coming,
M'Gilvrey of Drumglafs is coming.*

Wigton's coming, Nithisdale's coming,
Carnwarth's coming, Kenmure's coming,
Derwentwater and Foster's coming,
Withrington and Nairn's coming † :

*Little wat ye wha's coming,
Blyth Cowhill and a's coming.*

The laird of M'Intosh is coming,
M'Crabie and M'Donald's coming,

* *i. e.* Highland lairds or gentlemen ; *Dhuine uasal.*

† These are the earls of Wigton, Nithisdale and Carnwarth, the viscount Kenmure, the earl of Derwentwater, Thomas Foster esquire, member of parliament for Northumberland, and commander in chief of the Chevaliers English army, the earl of Widdrington, and the lord Nairn : the other names are either those of particular clans, or such as are applicable to all.

The M'Kenzies and M'Pherfons' coming,

A' the wild M'Craws' coming :

Little wat ye wba's coming,

Donald Gun and a's coming.

They gloom, they glowr, they look sae big,

At ilka stroke they'll fell a whig ;

They'll fright the fuds of the pockpuds,

For mony a buttock bare's coming :

Little wat ye wba's coming,

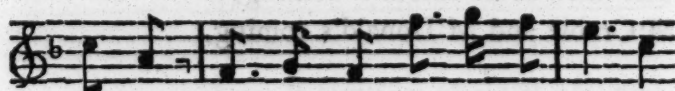
Jock and Tam and a's coming.

SONG XVI.

SHERIFF-MUIR.*



There's some say that we wan, Some say that



they wan, Some say that nane wan at a' man ;

* The battle of Dumblain or Sheriff-muir was fought the 13th of November 1715, between the earl of Mar, for the Chevalier, and the duke of Argyle for the government. Both sides claimed the victory, the left wing of either army being routed. The capture of Preston, it is very remarkable, happened on the same day.



But one thing I'm sure, That at She-riff Muir



A bat - tle there was, which I saw man: *And*



we ran and they ran, and they ran, and



we ran, and we ran, and they ran, a -



wa' man.

Brave Argyle * and Belhaven†,
Not like frightened Leven‡,

* John (Campbell) 2d duke of Argyle, commander in chief of the government forces ; a nobleman of great talents and integrity, much respected by all parties : dyed 1743.

† John (Hamilton) lord Belhaven; served as a volunteer; and had the command of a troop of horse raised by the county of Haddington : perished at sea, 1721.

‡ David (Lesly) earl of Leven ; for the government.

Which Rothes * and Haddington † sa' man ;
 For they all with Wightman ‡
 Advanced on the right, man,
 While others took flight, being ra', man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

Lord Roxburgh § was there,
 In order to share
 With Douglas ||, who stood not in awe, man,
 Voluntarily to ramble
 With lord Loudoun Campbell ¶,
 Brave Ilay ** did suffer for a' man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

Sir John Schaw ††, that great knight,
 With broad-sword most bright,
 On horseback he briskly did charge, man ;
 An hero that's bold,
 None could him with-hold,
 He stoutly encounter'd the targemen.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

* John (Lesly) earl of Rothes ; for the government.
 † Thomas (Hamilton) earl of Haddington ; for the government.

‡ Major general Joseph Wightman.

§ John (Ker) first duke of Roxburgh ; for the government.

|| Archibald (Douglas) duke of Douglas.

¶ Hugh (Campbell) earl of Loudoun.

** Archibald earl of Ilay, brother to the duke of Argyle. He was dangerously wounded.

†† An officer in the troop of gentlemen volunteers.

For the cowardly Whittam*,
 For fear they should cut him,
 Seeing glittering broad-fwords with a pa', man,
 And that in such thrang,
 Made Baird edicang†,
 And from the brave clans ran awa', man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

Brave Mar ‡ aud Panmure ||
 Were firm I am sure,
 The latter was kidnapt awa' man,
 With brisk men about,
 Brave Harry § retook
 His brother, and laught at them a' man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

* Major-general Thomas Whitham.

† i. e. *aid du camp*.

‡ John (Erskine) earl of Mar, commander in chief of the Chevaliers army; a nobleman of great spirit, honour and abilities. He dyed at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1732.

|| James (Maule) earl of Panmure; dyed at Paris, 1723.

§ Honorable Harry Maule, brother to the earl. The circumstance here alluded to is thus related in the earl of Mars printed account of the engagement: "The prisoners taken by us were very civilly used, and none of them stript. Some were allow'd to return to Sterling upon their parole, &c. . . The few prisoners taken by the enemy on our Left were most of them stript and wounded after taken. The earl of Panmure being first of the prisoners wounded after taken. They having refused his parole, he was left in a village, and by the hasty retreat of the enemy, upon the approach of our army, was rescu'd by his brother and his servants."

Grave Marshall * and Lithgow †,
And Glengarys ‡ pith too,
Assisted by brave Loggia-man ||,
And Gordons the bright
So boldly did fight,
The redcoats took flight and awa' man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

Strathmore § and Clanronald ¶
Cry'd still, Advance, Donald !
Till both these heroes did fa', man **;

* George (Keith) earl Marischall, then a youth at college. He dyed at his government of Neufchatel in 177.. His brother, the celebrated marshall Keith, was with him in this battle.

† James (Livingston) earl of Calendar and Linlithgow : attainted.

‡ Alexander M'Donald of Glengary, laird of a clan ; a brave and spirited chief : attainted.

|| Thomas Drummond of Logie-Almond ; commanded the two battalions of Drummonds. He was wounded.

§ John (Lyon) earl of Strathmore ; " a man of good parts, of a most amiable disposition and character."

¶ Ranald M'Donald, captain of Clan Ranald. *N. B.* The captain of a clan was one who, being next or near in blood to the chief, headed them in his infancy or absence.

** " We have lost to our regret, the earl of Strathmore and the captain of Clan-Ranald." Earl of Mars Letter to the governor of Perth. Again, printed account : " We can't find above 60 of our men in all kill'd, among whom were the earl of Strathmore [and] the captain of Clan-Ranald, both much lamented." The latter, " for his good parts and gentle accomplishments, was look'd upon as the most gallant and generous young gentleman among the clans. . . He was lamented by both parties that knew him."

For there was such hashing,
 And broad swords a clashing,
 Brave Forfar * himself got a cla', man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

Lord Perth † stood the storm,
 eaforth ‡ but lukewarm,
 Kilsyth || and Strathallan § not fla,' man ;
 And Hamilton ¶ pled
 The men were not bred,
 For he had no fancy to fa' man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

His servant who lay on the field watching his dead body, being asked next day who that was, answered, He was a man yesterday. Boswells *Journey to the Hebrides*, p. 359.

* Archibald (Douglas) earl of Forfar, who commanded a regiment in the dukes army. He is said to have been shot in the knee, and to have had 10 or 12 cuts in his head from the broad swords. He dyed a few days after of his wounds.

† James marquis of Drummond, son of James (Drummond) duke of Perth, was lieutenant general of horse, and "behaved with great gallantry." He was attainted, but escaped to France, where he soon after dyed.

‡ William (Mackenzie) earl of Seaforth. He was attainted, and dyed in 1740.

|| William (Livingston) viscount Kilsyth : attainted.

§ William (Drummond) viscount Strathallan ; whose sense of loyalty could scarcely equal the spirit and activity he manifested in the cause. He was taken prisoner in this battle, which he survived to perish in the still more fatal one of Culloden-muir.

¶ Lieutenant general George Hamilton, commanding under the earl of Mar.

Brave generous Southesk *,
 Tilebairn † was brisk,
 Whose father indeed would not dra', man,
 Into the same yoke,
 Which serv'd for a cloak,
 To keep the estate 'twixt them twa, man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

Lord Rollo ‡ not fear'd,
 Kintore || and his beard,
 Pittsligo § and Ogilvie ¶ a', man,
 And brothers Balfours **,
 They stood the first show'rs,
 Clackmannan and Burleigh †† did cla', man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

* James (Carnegie) earl of Southesk ; was attainted, and, escaping to France, dyed there in 1729.

† William (Murray) marquis of Tullibardin, eldest son to the duke of Athol. Having been attainted, he was taken at sea in 1746, and dyed soon after, of a flux, in the Tower.

‡ Robert (Rollo) lord Rollo ; " a man of singular merit and great integrity : " dyed in 1758.

|| William (Keith) earl of Kintore.

§ Alexander (Forbes) lord Pittsligo ; " a man of good parts, great honour and spirit, and universally beloved and esteemed." He was engaged again in the affair of 1745, for which he was attainted, and dyed at an advanced age in 1762.

¶ James lord Ogilvie, eldest son of David (Ogilvie) earl of Airly. He was attainted, but afterward pardoned. His father, *not dra'ing into the same yoke*, saved the estate.

** Some relations it is supposed of the lord Burleigh.

†† Robert (Balfour) lord Burleigh. He was attainted, and dyed in 1757.

But Cleppan * acted pretty,
 And Strowan the witty †,
 A poet that pleases us a', man ;
 For mine is but rhyme,
 In respect of what's fine,
 Or what he is able to dra', man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

For Huntly ‡ and Sinclair ||,
 They both plaid the tinclair,
 With consciences black like a cra', man.
 Some Angus and Fifemen
 They ran for their life, man,
 And ne'er a Lot's wife there at a' man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

Then Laurie the traytor,
 Who betray'd his master,
 His king and his countrie and a', man,

* Major William Clephane, adjutant-general to the marquis of Drummond.

† Alexander Robertson of Struan; who, having experienced every vicissitude of life, with a stoical firmness, dyed in peace 1749. He was an excellent poet, and has left elegies worthy of Tibullus.

‡ Alexander (Gordon) marquis of Huntley, eldest son to the duke of Gordon, who according to the usual policy of his country, (of which we here meet with several other instances) remained neutral. See Humes History, vol. p.

|| John Sinclair esq. commonly called master of Sinclair eldest son of Henry lord Sinclair; was attainted, but afterward pardoned, and dyed in 1750. The estate was preserved of course.

Pretending Mar might
 Give order to fight,
 To the right of the army awa', man †.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

Then Laurie, for fear
 Of what he might hear,
 Took Drummonds best horse and awa', man,
 Instead of going to Perth,
 He crossed the Firth,
 Alongst Stirling-bridge and awa' man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

* " There was at this time a report prevail'd that one *Drummond* went to *Perth* under the notion of a deserter from he duke *Argyle*, but in reality acted the part of a spy, and gave his grace intelligence of all the motions of the enemy. This man was employed the day of the action, as aid de camp, to the lord *Drummond*, and in that quality, attended the earl of *Mar* to receive his orders; the earl when he found his right was like to break the duke's left, sent this *Drummond* with orders to general *Hamilton*, who commanded on the rebels, left to attack the enemy briskly, for that he was like to get the better on the right. But *Drummond*, as they pretend gave contrary orders, and intelligence to general *Hamilton*, acquainting him that the earl's right was broke, and desiring the general to retire with all the expedition possible, and in the best order he could. Upon which general *Hamilton* gave orders to slacken the attack, which was obey'd. Then the dukes right approaching the most of them gave way without striking a stroke, and those who stood were mostly gentlemen and officers, who were severely gall'd by the duke; and they pretend that *Drummond*, after performing this treacherous part, went over to the duke." *Campbells Life of John Duke of Argyle.* p. 204.

To London he press'd,
 And there he address'd,
 That he behav'd best of them a', man;
 And there without strife
 Got settled for life,
 An hundred a year to his fa' man.
And we ran, and they ran &c.

In Borrowstounness
 He resides with disgrace,
 Till his neck stand in need of a dra', man,
 And then in a tether
 He'll swing from a ladder,
 [And] go off the stage with a pa', man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

Rob Roy * stood watch
 On a hill for to catch
 The booty for ought that I sa', man,

* " Among other causes of the rebels misfortune in that day they reckon the part *Rob Roy*, *M. Gregor*, acted to be one; this *Rob Roy*, or [*Red*] *Robert*, was brother to the laird of *M. Gregor*, and commanded that clan in his brother's absence, but in the day of battle he kept his men together at some distance without allowing them to engage, tho' they show'd all the willingness imaginable, and waited only an opportunity to plunder, which was it seems the chief of his design of coming there. This clan are a hardy rough people, but noted for pilfering, as they lye upon the border of the Highlands, and this *Rob Roy* had exercised their talents that way pretty much in a kind of

For he ne'er advanc'd
 From the place he was stanc'd,
 'Till no more to do there at a', man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

So we all took the flight,
 And Moubray the wright;
 But Letham the smith was a bra' man,
 For he took the gout,
 Which truly was wit,
 By judging it time to withdra', man.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

And trumpet M'Lean,
 Whose breeks were not clean,
 Thro' misfortune he happen'd to fa' man,

thieving war he carried on against the duke of Montrose, who had as he alledged cheated him of a small feudal estate." *Campbells Life of J. D. of Argyle.* p. 205.

The conduct of this gentleman (who, the historian would not tell us, had assumed the surname of *Campbell*, his own being prohibited by act of parliament) was the more surprising as he had ever been remarked for courage and activity. When desired by one of his own officers to go and assist his friends, he is reported to have said, "If they cannot do it without me, they cannot do it with me." It is more than probable however that his interference would have decided the fortune of that day in favour of his own party. "He continued in arms for some years after, and committed great depredations in the shires of Dumbarton, and Lenox, particularly on the duke of Montrose's lands, defeating several detachments sent to reduce him." *Boyse's History of the Rebellion.* He is in the number of those attainted by parliament.

By saving his neck
 His trumpet did break,
 Came off without musick at a', man*.
And we ran, and they ran, &c.

So there such a race was,
 As ne'er in that place was,
 And as little chafe was at a', man;
 From other they 'run'
 Without touk of drum;
 They did not make use of a pa', man.
*And we ran, and they ran, and they ran, and we
 ran, and we ran, and they ran awa' man.*

S O N G X V I I .

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN WILL LICK-LADLE, AND
 TOM. CLEAN-COGUE, TWA SHEPHERDS WHA WERE
 FEEDING THEIR FLOCKS ON THE OCHIL-HILLS ON
 THE DAY THE BATTLE OF SHERIFF-MOOR WAS
 FOUGHT.

The Chorus to be sung after every verse, to the tune of
 the Camerons March.



W. Pray came you here the fight to shun;

* The particulars of this anecdote no where appear. The hero is supposed to be the same *John M^cLean*, trumpet, who was sent from lord Mar, then at Perth, with a letter to the duke of Argyle, at Stirling camp, on the 30th of October. Vide *Original letters*, 1730. Two copies, however, printed not long after 1715, read, "And trumpet *Marins*."



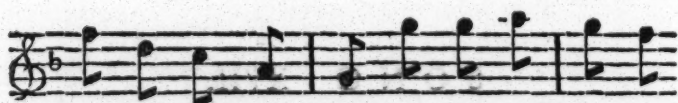
Or keep the sheep with me, man? Or was you



at the She-riff-moor, And did the



bat - tle fee, man? Pray tell whilk of the



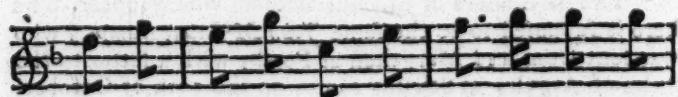
parties won? For well I wat I saw them



run, Both south and north, when they be-gun, To



pell and mell, and kill and fell, with muskets



fnell, and pistols knell, And some to hell, Did



flee man. La la la la la, &c.

T. But, my dear Will, I kenna fill,

Whilk o' the twa did lose, man ;

For well I wat they had good skill

To set upo' their foes, man :

The red-coats they are train'd, you see,

The clans always disdain to flee,

Wha then should gain the victory ?

But the highland race, all in a brace,

With a swift pace, to the whigs disgrace,

Did put to chace

Their foes, man.

W. Now how diel, Tam, can this be true ?

I saw the chace gae North, man.

T. But well I wat they did pursue

Them even unto Forth, man :

Frae Dumblain they ran in my own fight,

And got o'er the budge with all their might,

And those at Stirling took their flight ;

Gif only ye had been wi' me,

You had seen them flee, of each degree,

For fear to die

Wi' sloth, man.

W. My sifter Kate came o'er the hill,
Wi' crowdie unto me, man,
She swore she saw them running still
Frae Perth unto Dundee man.
The left wing gen'ral had na skill,
The Angus lads had no good will
That day their neighbours blood to spill ;
For fear by foes that they should lose
Their cogues of brose, all crying woes,
Yonder them goes,
D'ye see, man ?

T. I see but few like gentlemen
Amang you frightened crew, man ;
I fear my lord Panmure be slain,
Or that he's ta'en just now, man :
For tho' his officers obey,
His cowardly commons run away,
For fear the red-coats them should slay ;
The fodgers hail make their hearts fail,
See how they scale, and turn their tail,
And rin to flail
And plow, man.

W. But now brave Angus comes again,
Into the second fight, man ;
They swear they'll either dye or gain,
No foes shall them affright, man :
Argyles best forces they'll withstand,
And boldly fight them sword in hand,
Give them a general to command,

A man of might, that will but fight,
And take delight to lead them right,
And ne'er desire

The flight, man.

But Flandrekins they have no skill
To lead a Scottish force, man ;
Their motions do our courage spill,
And put us to a loss, man.

You'll hear of us far better news,
When we attack like Highland trews,
To-hash, and flash, and smash and bruise,
Till the field tho' braid be all o'erspread,
But coat or plaid, wi' corpse that's dead
In their cold bed,

That's mofs man.

7. Twa gen'ral's frae the field did run,
Lords Huntley and Seaforth, man ;
They cry'd and run grim death to shun,
Those heroes of the North, man * :
They're fitter far for book or pen,
Than under Mars to lead on men,
Ere they came there they might well ken

* " They [*i. e.* the Insurgents] reckon'd likewise that some Noblemen, and Chiefs from the North did not act so honest a part, or at least did not shew so much courage as the zeal they express'd for the cause required." Campbells *Life of J. D. of Argyle*. p. 205.

That female hands could ne'er gain lands,
'Tis Highland brands that countermands
Argathlean bands

Fræ Forth, man.

W. The Camerons scow'r'd as they were mad,
Lifting their neighbours cows, man.
M'kenzie and the Stewart fled,
Without phil'beg or trews, man :
Had they behav'd like Donalds core,
And kill'd all those came them before,
Their king had gone to France no more :
Then each whig faint wad soon repent,
And strait recant his covenant,
And rent

It at the news, man.

T. M'Gregors they far off did stand,
Badenach and Athol too, man ;
I hear they wanted the command,
For I believe them true, man.
Perth, Fife, and Angus, wi' their horse,
Stood motionless, and some did worse,
For, tho' the red-coats went them cross,
They did conspire for to admire
Clans run and fire, left wings retire,
While rights intire

Pursue, man.

W. But Scotland has not much to say,
For such a fight as this is,

Where baith did fight, baith run away,
 The devil take the mifs is
 That ev'ry officer was not slain
 That run that day, and was not ta'en,
 Either flying from or to Dumblain;
 When Whig and Tory, in their 'fury,'
 Strove for glory, to our sorrow
 The sad story

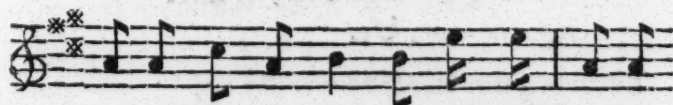
Hush is.

SONG XVIII.

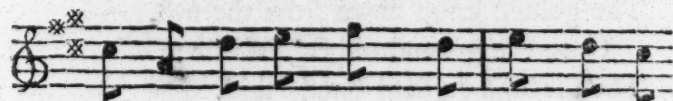
UP AND WAR THEM A', WILLIE.



When we went to the field of war, And



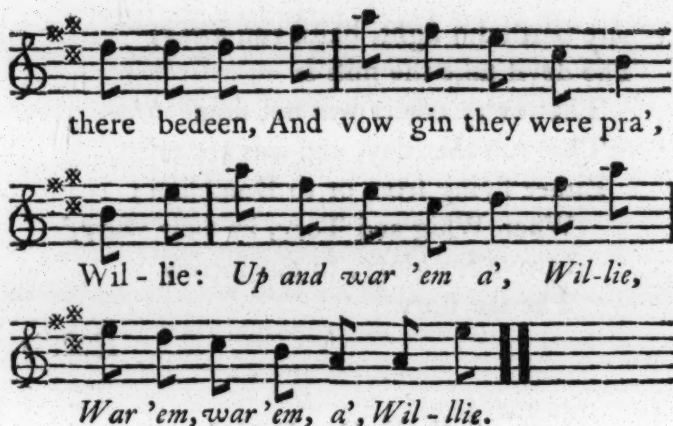
to the wea-pon shaw, Wil-lie, With true de-



fign to stand our ground, And chace our faes



a - wa', Wil - lie, Lairds and lords came



And when our army was drawn up,
 The bravest e'er I saw, Willie,
 We did not doubt to rax the rout,
 And win the day and a', Willie:
 Pipers play'd frae right to left,
 Fy, fourugh Whigs awa', Willie.
Up and war, &c.

But when our standard was fet up,
 So fierce the wind did bla', Willie,
 The golden knop down from the top,
 Unto the ground did fa', Willie:
 Then second-fighted Sandy said,
 We'll do nae good at a', Willie.
Up and war, &c.

When bra'ly they attack'd our left,
 Our front, and flank, and a', Willie,
 Our bald commander on the green,
 Our faes their left did ca', Willie,

And there the greatest slaughter made
 That e'er poor Tonal'd saw, Willie.
Up and war, &c.

First when they saw our Highland mob,
 They swore they'd slay us a', Willie;
 And yet ane fyl'd his breiks for fear,
 And so did rin awa', Willie:
 We drave him back to Bonnybrigs,
 Dragoons, and foot, and a', Willie.
Up and war, &c.

But when their gen'ral view'd our lines,
 And them in order saw, Willie,
 He straight did march into the town,
 And back his left did draw, Willie:
 Thus we taught them the better gate,
 To get a better fa', Willie.

And then we rally'd on the hills,
 And bravely up did draw, Willie:
 But gin ye spear wha wan the day,
 I'll tell you what I saw, Willie:
 We baith did fight, and baith were beat,
 And baith did rin awa', Willie.
 So there's my canty Highland fang,
 About the thing I saw, Willie*.

* The copies of this and the preceding song, inserted in
 Johnsons *Scots Musical Museum*, contain great variations.

S O N G X I X .

T R A N E N T - M U I R * .

B Y M R . S K I R V I N .

Tune, *Gillicrankie*.

THE Chevalier, being void of fear,
 Did march up Birsle brae, man,
 And thro' Tranent, e'er he did stent,
 As fast as he could gae, man :
 While general Cope did taunt and mock,
 Wi' mony a loud huzza, man ;
 But e'er next morn proclaim'd the cock,
 We heard another crow, man.

The brave Lochiel†, as I heard tell,
 Led Camerons on in clouds, man ;

* A field of battle, better known by the name of Preston-pans, where prince Charles Stewart, commonly called the Young Chevalier, at the head of his Highland army, completely routed the English forces, under the command of sir John Cope, who was afterward tried by a court-martial for his conduct in this battle, and acquitted. He is said to have left the field in such haste that he never once stopped his horse, nor looked back, till he got to Haddington, which is seven or eight miles off. This action happened Sep. 22d 1745.

† Donald Cameron of Lochiel, chief of the Clan Cameron, a gentleman of great bravery, and of the most amiable disposition. He was wounded at the battle of Culloden, and dyed in France colonel of a regiment, which his grateful master had procured him, as a small reward and compensation for his great services and misfortunes, 1748.

The morning fair, and clear the air,
 They loos'd with devilish thuds, man :
 Down guns they threw, and swords they drew
 And soon did chace them aff, man ;
 On Seaton-Crafts they buft their chafts,
 And gart them rin like daft, man.

The bluff dragoons swore blood and 'oons,
 They'd make the rebels run, man ;
 And yet they flee when them they see,
 And winna fire a gun, man :
 They turn'd their back, the foot they brake,
 Such terror feiz'd them a', man ;
 Some wet their cheeks, some fyl'd their breeks,
 And some for fear did fa', man.

The volunteers prick'd up their ears,
 And vow gin they were crouse, man ;
 But when the bairns saw't turn to earn'ft,
 They were not worth a louse man ;
 Maist feck gade hame ; O fy for shame !
 They'd better stay'd awa', man,
 Than wi' cockade to make parade,
 And do nae good at a', man.

Menteith * the great, when herfell shiit,
 Un'wares did ding him o'er man ;

* The minister of Longformacus, a volunteer ; who, happening, to come, the night before the battle, upon a Highlander easing nature at Preston, threw him over, and carried his gun as a trophy to Copes camp.

Yet wad nae stand to bear a hand,
 But aff fou fast did scour, man;
 O'er Soutra hill, e'er he stood still,
 Before he tasted meat, man :
 Troth he may brag of his swift nag,
 That bare him aff fae fleet, man.

And Simpson * keen, to clear the een
 Of rebels far in wrang, man,
 Did never strive wi' pistols five,
 But gallop'd with the thrang, man :
 He turn'd his back, and in a crack
 Was cleanly out of fight man ;
 And thought it best ; it was nae jest
 Wi' Highlanders to fight, man.

'Mangst a' the gang nane bade the bang
 But twa, and ane was tane, man ;
 For Campbell rade, but Myrie † staid,
 And fair he paid the kain, man ;
 Fell skelps he got, was war than shot
 Frae the sharp-edg'd claymore, man ;
 Frae many a spout came running out
 His reeking-het red gore, man.

* Another volunteer Presbyterian minister, who said he would convince the rebels of their error by the dint of his pistols ; having, for that purpose, two in his pockets, two in his holsters, and one in his belt.

† Mr. Myrie was a student of phyfic, from Jamaica ; he entered as a volunteer in Copes army, and was miserably mangled by the broad-swords

But Gard'ner * brave did still behave,
 Like to a hero bright, man ;
 His courage true, like him were few
 That still despised flight, man ;
 For king and laws, and country's cause,
 In honour's bed he lay, man ;
 His life, but not his courage, fled,
 While he had breath to draw, man.

And major Bowle, that worthy soul,
 Was brought down to the ground, man ;
 His horse being shot, it was his lot
 For to get mony a wound, man :
 Lieutenant Smith, of Irish birth,
 Frae whom he call'd for aid, man,
 Being full of dread, lap o'er his head,
 And wadna be gainfaid, man.

* James Gardiner, colonel of a regiment of horse. This gentlemans conduct, however celebrated, does not seem to have proceeded so much from the generous ardour of a noble and heroic mind, as from a spirit of religious enthusiasm, and a bigoted reliance on the Presbyterian doctrine of predestination, which rendered it a matter of perfect indifference whether he left the field or remained in it. Being deserted by his troop, he was killed by a highlander, with a Lochaber ax.

Colonel Gardiner, having, when a gay young man, at Paris, made an assignation with a lady, was, as he pretended, not only deterred from keeping his appointment, but thoroughly reclaimed from all such thoughts in future, by an apparition. See his Life by Doddridge.

He made sick haste, fae spur'd his beast,
'Twas little there he saw, man ;
To Berwick rade, and safely said,
The Scots were rebels a', man :
But let that end, for well 'tis kend
His use and wont to lie, man ;
The Teague is naught, he never faught,
When he had room to flee, man.

And Caddell drest, amang the rest,
With gun and good claymore, man,
On gelding grey he rode that way,
With pistols set before, man ;
The cause was good, he'd spend his blood,
Before that he would yield, man ;
But the night before he left the cor,
And never fac'd the field, man.

But gallant Roger, like a foger,
Stood and bravely fought, man ;
I'm wae to tell, at last he fell,
But mae down wi' him brought, man :
At point of death, wi' his last breath,
(Some standing round in ring, man,)
On's back lying flat, he wav'd his hat,
And cry'd, God save the king, man.

Some Highland rogues, like hungry dogs,
Neglecting to pursue, man,

About they fac'd, and in great haste
Upon the booty flew, man ;
And they, as gain, for all their pain,
Are deck'd wi' spoils of war, man ;
Fow bald can tell how her nainfell
Was ne'er fae pra before, man.

At the thorn-tree, which you may see
Bewest the meadow-mill, man,
There mony slain lay on the plain,
The clans pursuing still, man.
Sick unco' hacks, and deadly whacks,
I never saw the like, man ;
Lost hands and heads cost them their deads,
That fell near Preston-dyke man.

That afternoon, when a' was done,
I gaed to see the fray, man ;
But had I wist what after past,
I'd better staid away man :
On Seaton sands, wi' nimble hands,
They pick'd my pockets bare, man ;
But I with ne'er to drie sick fear,
For a' the sum and mair, man.

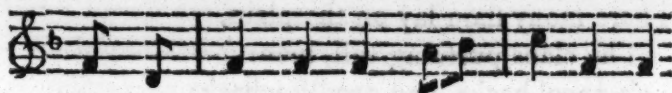
S O N G X X .

COPE, ARE YOU WAKING YET?

Tune of, Fy to the hills in the morning.



Cope sent a chal-lenge from Dun-bar,



Say-ing, fir, come fight me, if you dare,



If it be not by the chance of war,



I'll catch you all in the morn-ing.



Char-lie look'd the let-ter upon, He



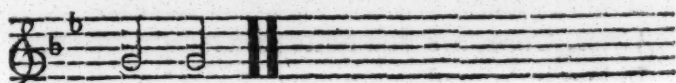
drew his sword his scab-bard from,



Say-ing, Come fol-low me, my mer-ry



men, And we'll vi - sit Cope in the



morn-ing.

My merry men, come follow me,
For now's the time I'll let you see,
What a happy nation this will be,
And we'll visit Cope in the morning.

'Tis Cope, are you waking yet?
Or are you sleeping? I would wit;
'Tis a wonder to me when your drums beat,,
It does not waken you in the morning.

The Highland men came down the loan,
With sword and target in their hand,
They took the dawning by the end,
And they visited Cope in the morning.

For all their bombs, and bomb-granades,
'Twas when they saw the Highland-lads,

They ran to the hills as if they were calves,
And scour'd off early in the morning.

For all your bombs, and your bomb-shells,
'Tis when they saw the Highland-lads,
They ran to the hills like frightened wolves,
All pursued by the clans in the morning.

The Highland knaves, with loud huzzas,
Cries, Cope, are you quite awa?
Bide a little, and shake a pa,
And we'll give you a merry morning.

Cope went along unto Haddington,
They ask'd him where was all his men;
The pox on me if I do ken,
For I left them all this morning *.

* V A R I A T I O N .

J O H N N Y C O U P .

Coup sent a challenge frae Dunbar,
Charlie, meet me an ye dare,
And I'll learn you the art of war,
If you'll meet wi' me in the morning.
Hey Johny Coup, are ye waking yet?
Or are your drums a beating yet?
If ye were waking I wou'd wait
To gang to the coals i' the morning.

When Charlie look'd the letter upon,
He drew his sword the scabbard from,

SONG XXI.

THE CLANS.

Tune, *The Campbels are coming.*

Here's a health to all brave English



lads, Both lords and squires of high re-

Come follow me, my merry merry men,
And we'll meet Jonnie Coup i' the morning.
Hey Jonnie Coup are ye waking yet, &c.

Now, Jonnie, be as good as your word,
Come let us try both fire and sword,
And dinna rin awa' like a frightened bird,
That's chas'd frae it's nest in the morning.
Hey Jonnie Coup, &c.

When Jonnie Coup he heard of this,
He thought it wadna be amiss
To hae a horse in readiness,
To sie awa' i' the morning.
Hey Jonnie Coup, &c.

Fy now Jonnie get up and rin,
The Highland bagpipes makes a din,
It's best to sleep in a hale skin,
For 'twill be a bluddie morning.
Hey Jonnie Coup, &c.



noun, That will put to their help-ing hand,



To pull the vile u - surp - er down ;



For our brave Scots are all on foot,

When Jonnie Coup to Dunbar came,
They spear'd at him, where's a' your men ?
The deil confound me gin I ken,
For I left them a' i' the morning.

Hey Jonnie Coup, &c.

Now, Jonnie, trouth ye was na blate,
To come wi' the news o' your ain defeat,
And leave your men in sic a strait,
So early in the morning.

Hey Jonnie Coup, &c.

Ah ! faith, co' Jonnie, I got a fleg,
With their claymores and philabegs,
If I face them again deil, break my legs,
So I wish you a good morning.

Hey Jonnie Coup, &c.

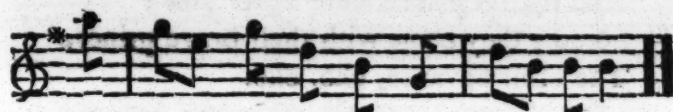
In Johnsons " Scots Musical Museum," Edin. 1787,
&c. is a copy differing very much from both. One would
wish to know the original, which, perhaps, is now impossi-
ble.



Pro - claim - ing loud where e'er they go,



With sound of trum-pet, pipe and drum,



The Clans are com-ing, o - ho, o-ho.

To set our king upon the throne,
Not church nor state to overthrow,
As wicked preachers falsely tell,
The clans are coming, oho, oho.
Therefore forbear ye canting crew,
Your bugbear tales are about for shew ;
The want of stipends is your fear,
And not the clans, oho, oho.

We will protect both church and state,
Tho' they be held our mortal foe ;
And when Hanover's to the gait,
You'll bless the clans, oho, oho.
Corruption, brib'ry, breach of law,
This was your cant some time ago,

Which did expose both court and king,
And rais'd our clans, oho, oho.

Rouz'd like a lyon from his den,
When he thought on his country's woe,
Our brave protector Charles did come,
With all his clans, oho, oho.
These lions for their country's cause,
And nat'ral prince were never slow ;
So now they come with their brave prince,
The clans advance, oho, oho.

And now the clans have drawn their fwords,
They vow revenge against them a',
That do lift up th' usurper's arms,
To fight against our king and law.
Then God preserve our royal king,
And his dear sons, the lovely twa,
And set him on his father's throne,
And blefs his subjects great and sma'.

SONG XXII.

THE WHITE COCKADE.



My love was born in A-berdeen, The



bo-niest land that e'er was seen, But now he



makes our heart fu' fad, He takes the



field wi' his white cockade. O he's a



rant-ing, rov-ing lad, He is a brisk



an' a bon-ny lad, Be-tide what may, I



will be wed, And fol-low the boy wi' the



white cockade.

I'll fell my rock, my reel, my tow,
My gude gray mare, and hawkit cow,
To buy mysel a tartan plaid,
To follow the boy wi' the white cockade.

Cho. O he's a ranting roving lad, &c.

S O N G XXIII.

IN HONOUR OF THE MAYOR OF CARLISLE*.

Tune, Katherine Ogie.

YE warlike men, with tongue and pen,
Who boast such loud bravadoes,
And swear you'll tame, with sword and flame,
The Highland desperadoes,
Attend my verse, whilst I rehearse
Your modern deeds of glory,

* Thomas Pattison esq. This city surrendered to the chevalier the 15th of November, 1745; and was retaken by the duke of Cumberland, on the 31st of December following.—See the tune, vol. i. p. 15.

And tell how Cope, the nations hope,
Did beat the rebel tory.

With sword and targe, in dreadful rage,
The mountain-squires descended ;
They cut and hack,—alack ! alack !—
The battle soon was ended :
And happy he who first could flee ;
Both foldiers and commanders
Swore in a fright, they'd rather fight
In Germany or Flanders.

Some lost their wits, some fell in fits,
Some stuck in bogs and ditches ;
Sir John, aghast, like light'ning past,
Discharging in his breeches.
The blew-cap lads, with belted plaids,
Syne scamper'd o'er the border,
And bold Carlisle, in humble stile,
Obey'd their leaders order.

O Pattison ! ohon ! ohon !
Thou figure of a mayor !
Thou blest'd thy lot, thou wert no Scot,
And bluster'd like a player :
What hast thou done, with sword or gun,
To baffle the pretender ?
Of mouldy cheese and bacon-grease
Thou much more fit defender.

Of front of brags, and brain of a's,
 With heart of hare compounded;
 How are thy boasts repaid with costs,
 And all thy pride confounded!
 Thou need'st not rave lest Scotland crave
 Thy kindred or thy favour,
 Thy wretched race can give no grace,
 No glory thy behaviour.

S O N G XXIV.

*Tune, The clans are coming, obo! obo!**

LET mournful Britons now deplore
 The horrors of Drummossie-day;
 Our hopes of freedom all are o'er,
 The clans are all away, away.
 The clemency so late enjoy'd,
 Converted to tyrannic sway,
 Our laws and friends at once destroy'd,
 And forc'd the clans away, away.

His fate thus doom'd, the Scottish race
 To tyrants lasting pow'r a prey,
 Shall all those troubles never cease?
 Why went the clans away, away?
 Brave sons of Mars, no longer mourn,
 Your prince abroad will make no stay;

* See before, p. 85.

You'll blefs the hour of his return,
And soon revenge Drummoffie-day.

S O N G XXV.

BY ALEXANDER ROBERTSON OF STRUAN ESQ.



A hoar-yfwain, in - ur'd to care,



Has toil'd these fix-ty years, Yet ne'er was



haunt-ed with de-spair, Nor sub-ject



much to tears ; What - e - ver Fortune



pleas'd to fend, He al-ways hop'd a joy-ful



end, *With a fa, la, la, la, la, la.*

He sees a champion of renown,
 Loud in the blast of fame,
 For safety scouring up and down,
 Uncertain of his aim;
 For all his speed, a ball from gun
 Could faster fly than he could run.

With a fa, la, &c.

Another, labouring to be great,
 By some is counted brave,
 His will admits of no debate,
 Pronounc'd with look so grave;
 Yet 'tis believ'd he is found out
 Not quite so trusty as he's stout.

With a fa, la, &c.

An action well contriv'd, of late,
 Illustrates this my tale,
 Where these two heroes try'd their fate
 In Fortune's fickle scale;
 Where 'tis surmis'd they wisely fought,
 In concert with each others thought.

With a fa, la, &c.

But first they knew that mountaineers,
 (As apt to fight as eat)

Who once could climb the hills like deers,
Now fainted without meat ;
While English hearts, their hunger stanch,
Grew valiant as they cramm'd their paunch.
With a fa, la, &c.

Thus fortify'd with beef and sleep,
They waddling fought their foes,
Who scarce their eyes awake could keep,
Far less distribute blows ;
To whom we owe the fruits of this,
Inspect who will, 'tis not amiss.
With a fa, la, &c.

Tho' we be forely now oppress'd,
By numbers driv'n from home,
Yet Fortune's wheel may turn at last,
And Justice back may come ;
In providence we'll put our trust,
Which ne'er abandons quite the just.
With a fa, la, &c.

Ev'n let them plunder, kill and burn,
And on our vitals prey,
We'll hope for Charles's safe return,
As justly so we may ;
The laws of God and man declare
The son should be the father's heir.
With a fa, la, &c.

Let wretches, fluster'd with revenge,
 Dream they can conquer hearts,
 The steady mind will never change,
 'Spite of their cruel arts :
 We still have woods, and rocks, and men,
 What they pull down to raise again.

With a fa, la, &c.

And now let's fill the healing cup,
 Enjoin'd in sacred song,
 To keep the sinking spirits up,
 And make the feeble strong ;
 How can the sprightly flame decline,
 That always is upheld by wine ?

With a fa, la, la, la, la, la.

SONG XXVI.

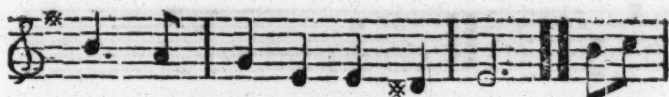
A W A, W H I G S, A W A !



A - wa, whigs, a - wa! A - wa,



whigs, a - wa! Ye're but a pack o' trai-tor



louns, Ye'll do nae gude at a'. Our



thrifles flou-rish'd fresh and fair, And



bo-nie bloom'd our rofes, But whigs cam



like a frost in June, And wi-ther'd



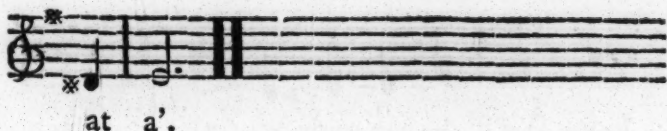
a' our posies. A - wa, whigs, a -



wa! A - wa, whigs, a - wa! Ye're but a



pack o' trai-tor louns, Ye'll do nae gude



Our ancient crown's fa'n in the dust,
 Deil blin' them wi' the stoure o't;
 And write his name in his black beuk
 Wha gae the whigs the power o't.
Cho. Awa, whigs, &c.

Our sad decay in church and state
 Surpasses my descriving;
 The whigs cam o'er us for a curse,
 And we hae done wi' thriving.
Cho. Awa, whigs, &c.

Grim Vengeance lang has taen a nap,
 But we may see him wauken:
 Gude help the day, when royal heads
 Are hunted like a maukin!
Cho. Awa, whigs, &c.

SONG XXVII.

WELCOME, CHARLEY STUART



You're welcome, Charley Stuart, You're



welcome, Charley Stu-art, You're welcome,



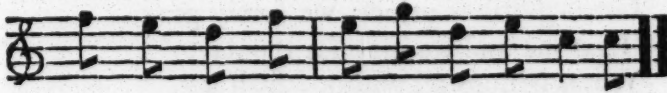
Charley Stuart, There's none so right as thou



art. Had I the power to my will, I'd make



thee famous by my quill, Thy foes I'd scatter,



take, and kill, From Billingsgate to Du-art.



You're wel-come, &c.

Thy sympathizing complaisance
Made thee believe intriguing France;
But woe is me for thy mischance,
Which saddens every heart.
You're welcome, &c.

Hadst thou Culloden battle won,
Poor Scotland had not been undone,
Nor butcher'd been, with sword and gun,
By Lockhart and such cowards.
You're welcome, &c.

Kind providence, to thee a friend,
A lovely maid did timely send,
To save thee from a fearful end,
Thou charming Charley Stuart.
You're welcome, &c.

Great glorious prince, we firmly pray
That she and we may see the day,
When Britons all with joy shall say,
You're welcome Charley Stuart.
You're welcome, &c.

Tho' Cumberland, the tyrant proud,
Doth thirst and hunger after blood,
Just heaven will preserve the good,
To fight for Charley Stuart.

You're welcome, &c.

'Whene'er', I take a glass of wine,
I drink confusion to the Swine,*
But health to him that will combine
To fight for Charley Stuart.

You're welcome, &c.

The ministry may Scotland maul,
But our brave hearts they'll ne'er enthrall;
We'll fight, like Britons, one and all,
For liberty and Stuart.

You're welcome, &c.

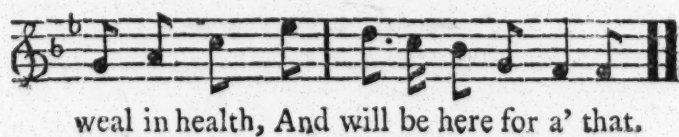
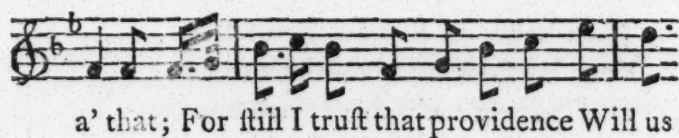
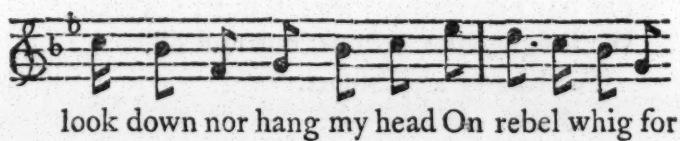
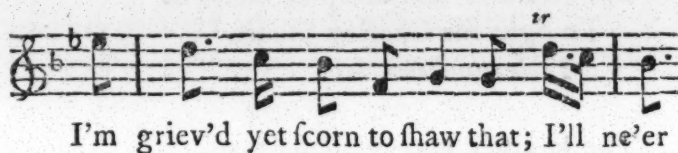
Then haste, ye Britons, and set on
Your lawful king upon the throne;
To Hanover we'll drive each one
Who will not fight for Stuart.

You're welcome, &c.

* The duke of Cumberland.

S O N G XXVIII.

Tune, *For a' that.*





For a' that, and a' that, And thrice as muckle



as a' that; He's far beyond the seas the night, Yet



he'll be here for a' that.

He's far beyond Dumblain the night,
Whom I love weel for a' that;
He wears a pistol by his side,
That makes me blyth for a' that;
The highland coat, the philabeg,
The tartan hose, and a' that;
And tho' he's o'er the seas the night,
He'll soon be here for a' that.

' For' a' that, &c.

He wears a broadsword by his side,
And weell he kens to draw that,
The target and the highland plaid,
The shoulder-belt, and a' that;
A bonnet bound with ribbons blue,
The white cockade, and a' that;

And tho' beyond the seas the night,
Yet he'll be here for a' that.
‘ For’ a’ that, &c.

The whigs think a that weal is won,
But faith they ma’ na’ fa’ that;
They think our loyal hearts dung down,
But we’ll be blyth for a’ that.*
For a’ that, &c.

But O what will the whigs say syne,
When they’re mista’en in a’ that,
When Geordie mun sling by the crown,
His hat and wig, and a’ that?
The flames will get baith hat and wig,
As often they ’ve done a’ that;†
Our highland lad will get the crown,
And we’ll be blyth for a’ that.
‘ For’ a’ that, &c.

* Half of this stanza seems to be wanting.

† Alluding, perhaps, to a whimsical practice of king George II. which was to kick his hat and wig about the room, whenever he was in a passion.

Concinet majore poeta plectro

—, *quandoque calens furore*

Gessit circa thalamum ferire

Calce galerum.

LOVELING.

O! then your bra' militia lads
Will be rewarded duly,
When they fling by their black cockades,
A hellish colour truly :
As night is banish'd by the day,
The white shall drive awa that ;
The sun shall then his beams display,
And we'll be blyth for a' that.
 'For' a' that, &c.

S O N G XXIX.

Tune, *Alloway-house*.*

O H! how shall I venture, or dare to reveal,
Too great for expression, too good to conceal,
The graces and virtues that illustriously shine
In the prince that's descended from the Stuart's
 great line !

O! could I extoll, as I love the dear name,
And suit my low strains to my prince's high fame,
In verses immortal his glory should live,
And ages unborn his merit survive.

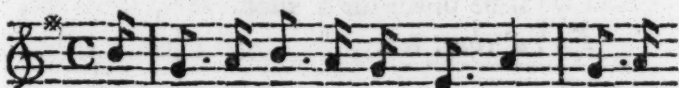
But O! thou great hero, just heir to the crown,
The world, in amazement, admires thy renown ;
Thy princely behaviour sets forth thy just praise,
In trophies more lasting than poets can raise.

* See Vol. I. p. 79.

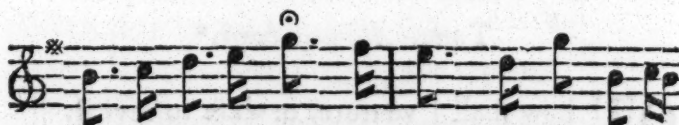
Thy valour in war, thy deportment in peace,
 Shall be sung and admir'd, when division shall cease;
 Thy foes in confusion shall yield to thy sway,
 And those who now rule be compell'd to obey.

S O N G X X X.

CHARMING HIGHLANDMAN.*



Oh! send my Lewis Gordon hame, And the



lad I dare na name; Al-though his back be at



the wa', Here's to him that's far a-wa'.



Heb hey! my high-land-man! My hand-some,

* This song is sometimes intitled "LEWIS GORDON," and directed to be sung "To the tune of *Tarry woo*;" of which the present is possibly but an alteration. (See Vol. I. p. 283.)—Lord Lewis Gordon, younger brother to the then duke of Gordon, commanded a detachment for the chevalier, and acquitted himself with great gallantry and judgement. He dyed in 1754.



O! to see his tartan trouze,
Bonnet blue, and laigh-heel'd shoes,
Philabeg aboon his knee!
That's the lad that I'll gang wi'.
Hech hey! &c,

This lovely lad, of whom I sing,
Is fitted for to be a king;
And on his breast he wears a star,
You'd take him for the god of war.
Hech hey! &c.

O! to see this princely one
Seated on his father's throne!
Our griefs would then a' disapear,
We'd celebrate the Jub'lee year.
Hech hey! &c.

S O N G X X X I .

STRATHALLAN'S LAMENT.*



Thick - est night, furround my dwell - ing !



Howl - ing tem - pests, o'er me rave ! Turbid



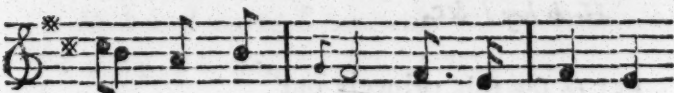
tor - rents, win - try swell - ing, Roar - ing



by my lone - ly cave. Chry - stal



streamlets gen - tly flow - ing, Bu - fy haunts



of base man - kind, West - ern breez - es

* Supposed to mean James, viscount Strathallan, whose father, viscount William, was killed, as before mentioned, at the battle of Culloden. He escaped to France, and is still living.



soft - ly blowing, Suit not my dif -



tract-ed mind.

In the cause of right engaged,
Wrongs injurious to redress,
Honor's war we strongly waged,
But the heavens deny'd success:
Ruin's wheel has driven o'er us,
Not a hope that dare attend,
The wide world is all before us—
But a world without a friend.

S O N G XXXII.

MY HARRY WAS A GALLANT GAY.

Tune, Highlander's Lament.



My Har-ry was a gal-lant gay, Fu'

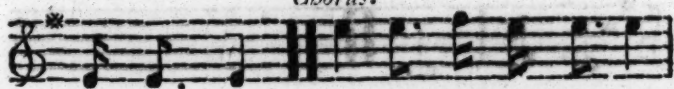


state-ly strade he on the plain, But now he's
VOL. II. K



banish'd far 'away,' I'll ne-ver see him

Chorus.



back a - gain. O for him back a-gain!



O for him back a-gain! I wad gie



a'Knockhaf-pie's land For High-land Har-



ry back a - gain.

When a' the lave gae to their bed,
I wander dowie up the glen ;
I fet me down and greet my fill,
And ay I wish him back again.

O for him, &c.

O were some villains hangit high,
And ilka body had their ain !
Then I might see the joyful fight,
My Highland Harry back again.

O for him, &c.

S O N G X X X I I I .

Tune, *The Flowers of the Forest**.

I'VE seen the smiling
Of Fortune beguiling,
I've felt all its favours, and found its decay ;
Sweet was its blessing,
Kind its caressing,
But now 'tis fled, — fled far away.

I've seen the forest,
Adorn'd the foremost,
With flowers of the fairest, most pleasant and gay ;
Sae bonny was their blooming,
Their scent the air perfuming ;
But now they are wither'd and weeded away.

I've seen the morning
With gold the hills adorning,
And loud tempest storming before the mid-day.
I've seen Tweed's silver streams
Shining in the sunny beams,
Grow drumbly and dark as he row'd on his way.

O fickle Fortune !
Why this cruel sporting ?

* See before, p. 1. This song is suspected to allude to the consequences of 1715 or 1745.

O why still perplex us, poor sons of a day ?
 Nae mair your smiles can chear me,
 Nae mair your frowns can fear me,
 For the flowers of the forest are withered away.

SONG XXXIV.

[TO DAUNTON ME.]



To daun-ton me, to daun-ton



me, Do you ken the thing that would



daun-ton me? Eighty-eight, and eight - y



nine, And a' the drear-y years since



fyne, With fefs and prefs, and pref -



by - try, Good faith, this had li - ken



till a daun - ton me.

But to wanton me, but to wanton me,
Do you ken the thing that would wanton me?
To see gued corn upon the rigs,
And banishment to all the whigs,
And right restor'd where right should be;
O! these are the things that wa'd wanton me.

But to wanton me, but to wanton me,
And ken ye what maist would wanton me?
To see king James at Edinb'rough cros,
With fifty thousand foot and horse,
And the usurper forc'd to flee;
O! this is what maist would wanton me.

SONG XXXV.

MACPHERSON'S 'LAMENT'.*



I've spent my time in ri - ot - ing, De -



bauch'd my health and strength; I've pil-lag'd,



plunder'd, mur - der - ed, But now, a - las!



at length, I'm brought to pu - nish-ment



di-rect, Pale Death draws near to me; This



end I ne-ver did project, To hang

* No information has occurred respecting this personage.



up - on a tree.

To hang upon a tree ! a tree !
 That curs'd unhappy death !
 Like to a wolf to worried be,
 And choaked in the breath.
 My very heart would surely break,
 When this I think upon,
 Did not my courage singular
 Bid penfive thoughts begone.

No man on earth that draweth breath
 More courage had than I ;
 I dar'd my foes unto their face,
 And would not from them fly :
 This grandeur stout, I did keep out,
 Like Hector manfullie ;
 Then wonder one like me, so stout,
 Should hang upon a tree.

Th' Egyptian band I did command,
 With courage more by far
 Than ever did a general
 His foldiers in a war :
 Being fear'd by all, both great and small,
 I liv'd most joyfullie ;
 O ! curse upon this fate of mine,
 To hang upon a tree !

As for my life, I do not care,
If justice would take place,
And bring my fellow plunderers
Unto this same disgrace;
For Peter Brown, that notour loon,
Escap'd, and was made free :
O ! curse upon this fate of mine,
To hang upon a tree !

Both law and justice buried are,
And fraud and guile succeed,
The guilty pass unpunished,
If money interceed :
The laird of Grant, that highland faint,
His mighty majestie,
He pleads the cause of Peter Brown,
And lets Macpherson die.

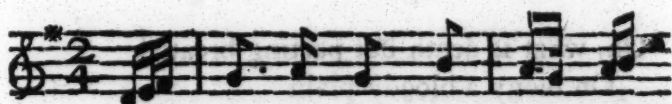
The dest'ny of my life contriv'd
By those whom I oblig'd,
Rewarded me much ill for good,
And left me no refuge :
For Braco Duff, in rage enough,
He first laid hands on me ;
And if that death would not prevent,
Avenged wou'd I be.

As for my life, it is but short,
When I shall be no more ;

To part with life I am content,
As any heretofore.
Therefore, good people all, take heed,
This warning take by me,
According to the lives you lead,
Rewarded you will be.

SONG XXXVI.

MACPHERSON'S FAREWELL.



Fare-well, ye dun-geons dark and



strong, The wretch's def-ti-nie! Mac



Pherfon's time will not be long, On

A little faster



yon-der gal-lows tree. Sae ranting-ly



fae wan-ton - ly, Sae daunt-ing-ly gae'd



he, He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,



Be - low the gal-lows tree.

Oh, what is death but parting breath!

On mony a bloody plain

I've dar'd his face, and in this place

I scorn him yet again.

Sae rantingly, &c.

Untie these bands from off my hands,

And bring me to my sword ;

And there's no man in all Scotland

But I'll brave at a word.

Sae rantingly, &c.

I've liv'd a life of sturt and strife ;

I die by treacherie :

It burns my heart I must depart,

And not avenged be,

Sae rantingly, &c.

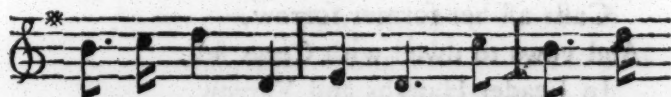
Now farewell, light, thou sunshine bright,
And all beneath the sky !
May coward shame disdain his name,
The wretch that dares not die !
Sae rantingly, &c.

S O N G XXXVII.

LEADER HAUGHS AND YARROW.



When Phœbus bright the a-zure skies With



golden rays en-lightn-eth, He makes all



Na - ture's beau-ties rise, Herbs, trees, and



flow'rs he quickneth : A-mongst all those



he makes his choice, And with delight goes



thorow, With radiant beams and fil-ver



streams, Are Leader Haughs and Yar-row.

When Aries the day and night
 In equal length divideth,
 Auld frosty Saturn takes his flight,
 Nae langer he abideth:
 Then Flora queen, with mantle green,
 Casts aff her former sorrow,
 And vows to dwell with Ceres fell,
 In Leader Haughs and Yarrow.

Pan playing on his aiten reed,
 And shepherds him attending,
 Do here resort their flocks to feed,
 The hills and haughs commending;
 With cur and kent upon the bent,
 Sing to the sun good-morrow,
 And swear nae fields mair pleasures yield,
 Than Leader Haughs and Yarrow.

An house there stands on Leader-side,
 Surmounting my describing,

With rooms sae rare, and windows fair,
 Like Dedalus' contriving;
 Men passing by do often cry,
 In sooth it hath no marrow;
 It stands as sweet on Leader-side,
 As Newark does on Yarrow.

A mile below wha lifts to ride,
 They'll hear the Mavis singing;
 Into St. Leonard's banks she'll bide,
 Sweet birks her head o'er hinging:
 The lintwhite loud and Progne proud,
 With tuneful throats and narrow,
 Into St. Leonard's banks they sing,
 As sweetly as in Yarrow.

The lapwing lilteth o'er the lee,
 With nimble wing she sporteth;
 But vows she's flee far from the tree
 'Where' Philomel resorteth:
 By break of day the lark can say
 I'll bid you a good-morrow,
 I'll stretch my wing and mounting sing,
 O'er Leader Haughs and Yarrow.

Park, Wanton-waws, and Wooden-cleugh,
 The East and Western Mainfes,
 The wood of Lauder's fair enough,
 The corns are good in Blainshes;

Where aits are fine, and fald by kind,
 That if ye searck all thorough,
 Mearns, Buchan, Mar, nane better are
 Than Leader Haughs and Yarrow.

In Burnmill-bog, and Whitflade shaws,
 The fearful hare she haunteth ;
 Brig-haugh and Braidwoodsheil she knaws,
 And Chapel-wood frequenteth :
 Yet when she irks, to Kaidfly birks
 She rins, and sighs for sorrow,
 That she should leave sweet Leader Haughs,
 And cannot win to Yarrow.

What sweeter musick wad ye hear,
 Than hounds and beigles crying ?
 The started hare rins hard with fear,
 Upon her speed relying :
 But yet her strength it fails at length,
 Nae bielding can she borrow,
 In Sorrel's fields, Cleckman, or Hags,
 And sighs to be in Yarrow.

For Rockwood, Ringwood, Spoty, Shag,
 With fight and scent pursue her,
 Till, ah ! her pith begins to flag,
 Nae cunning can rescue her :
 O'er dub and dyke, o'er seugh and syke,
 She'll rin the fields all thorow,
 Till fail'd she fa's in Leader Haughs,
 And bids farewell to Yarrow.

Sing Erslington and Cowdenknows,
 Where Homes had anes commanding ;
 And Drygrange with the milk-white ews,
 'Twixt Tweed and Leader standing :
 The bird that flees through Reedpath trees,
 And Gledswood banks ilk morrow,
 May chant and sing sweet Leader Haughs,
 And bonny howms of Yarrow.

But Minstrel-burn cannot assuage
 His grief while life endureth,
 To see the changes of this age,
 That fleeting time procureth :
 For mony a place stands in hard case,
 Where blyth fowk kend nae sorrow,
 With Homes that dwelt on Leader-side,
 And Scots that dwelt on Yarrow.

SONG XXXVIII.

Tune, *Gillicrankie* *.

WHEN Guilford good our pilot stood,
 An' did our hellim thraw, man,
 Ae night, at tea, began a plea,
 Within America, man :

* See before, p. 76. The events and allusions which form the subject of this song, are too recent and familiar to need a comment.

Then up they gat the maskin-pat,
 And in the sea did jaw, man;
 An' did nae less, in full Congress,
 Than quite refuse our law, man.

Then thro' the lakes Montgomery takes,
 I wat he was na slaw, man;
 Down Lowrie's burn he took a turn,
 And Carleton did ca', man:
 But yet, whatreck, he, at Quebec,
 Montgomery-like did fa', man,
 Wi' sword in hand, before his band,
 Amang his en'mies a', man.

Poor Tammy Gage, within a cage
 Was kept in Boston-ha', man;
 Till Willie Howe took o'er the knowe
 For Philadelphia, man:
 Wi' sword an' gun he thought a fin
 Guid christian bluid to draw, man;
 But at New-York, wi' knife an' fork,
 Sir Loin he hashed sma', man.

Burgoyne gaed up, like spur an' whip,
 Till Frazer brave did fa', man;
 Then lost his way, ae misty day,
 In Saratoga shaw, man.
 Cornwallis fought as lang's he dought,
 An' did the buckskins claw, man;
 But Clinton's glaive fra rust to save,
 He hung it to the wa', man.

Then Montague, an' Guilford too,
 Began to fear a fa', man ;
 And Sackville doure, wha stood the stoure,
 The German chief to thraw, man :
 For paddy Burke, like ony Turk,
 Nae mercy had at a' man ;
 An' Charlie Fox threw by the box,
 An' lows'd his tinkler jaw, man.

Then Rockingham took up the game ;
 Till Death did on him ca', man ;
 When Shelburne meek held up his cheek,
 Conform to gospel law, man :
 Saint Stephen's boys wi' jarring noise,
 They did his measures thraw, man ;
 For North an' Fox united stocks,
 An' bore him to the wa', man.

Then clubs an' hearts were Charlie's cartes,
 He swept the stakes awa', man,
 Till the diamond's ace, of Indian race,
 Led him a fair *faux pas*, man :
 The Saxon lads, wi' loud placads,
 On Chatham's boy did ca', man ;
 An' Scotland drew her pipe an' blew,
 " Up, Willie, waur them a', man ! "

Behind the throne then Grenville's gone,
 A secret word or twa, man ;

While flee Dundas arous'd the clafs
 Be-north the Roman wa', man :
 An Chatham's wraith, in heav'nly graith,
 (Inspired bardies faw, man)
 Wi' kindling eyes cry'd "Willie, rise !
 "Would I hae fear'd them a', man !"

But, word an' blow, North, Fox, and Co,
 Gowff'd Willie like a ba', man,
 Till Suthron raise, an' coost their claife
 Behind him in a raw, man :
 An' Caledon threw by the drone,
 An' did her whittle draw, man ;
 An' swoor fu' rude, thro' dirt and blood,
 To mak it guid in law, man.

SONG XXXIX.

BY JAMES THOMSON, ESQUIRE*.

Set by Dr. Arne.



When Bri-tain first, at heaven's com -



mand, A - rose - - - from out the a -

* In the Masque of Alfred.



zure main; A-rose, a-rose from out the



a - zure main; This was the char-ter,



the char-ter of the land, And guar-dian



an - gels sung this strain, "Rule, Britannia,



Bri - tan-nia, rule the waves; " Bri-tons



ne - ver will be slaves."

The nations, not so blest as thee,
Must, in their turns, to tyrants fall:
While thou shalt flourish great and free,
The dread and envy of them all.
" Rule, &c.

Still more majestic shalt thou rise,
More dreadful, from each foreign stroke :
As the loud blast that tears the skies,
Serves but to root thy native oak.

“ Rule, &c.

Thee haughty tyrants ne'er shall tame :
All their attempts to bend thee down,
Will but arrouse thy generous flame ;
But work their woe, and thy renown.

“ Rule, &c.

To thee belongs the rural reign ;
Thy cities shall with commerce shine :
All thine shall be the subject main,
And every shore it circles thine.

“ Rule, &c.

The muses, still with freedom found,
Shall to thy happy coast repair ;
Blest isle ! with matchless beauty crown'd,
And manly hearts to guard the fair.

“ Rule, Britannia, Britannia, rule the waves;

“ Britons never will be slaves.”



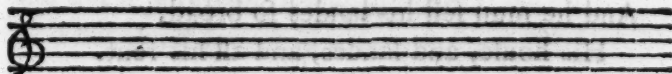
SCOTISH SONGS.

CLASS THE FIFTH.

SONG I.

THE HEIR OF LINNE.

PART THE FIRST.



Lithe and listen, gentlemen, To sing a song



I will beginne : It is of a lord of faire Scot-



land, Which was the unthrifty heire of Linne.

His father was a right good lord,
His mother a lady of high degree;
But they, alas! were dead, him free,
And he lov'd keeping companie.

To spend the daye with merry cheare,
To drinke and revell every night,
To card and dice from eve to morne,
It was, I ween, his hearts delighte.

To ride, to runne, to rant, to roare,
To alwaye spend and never spare,
I wott, an' it were the king him selfe,
Of gold and fee he mote be bare.

Soe fares the unthrifty lord of Linne,
Till all his gold is gone and spent;
And he mun sell his landes so broad,
His house, and landes, and all his rent.

His father had a keen stewarde,
And John o' the Scales was called hee:
But John is become a gentel-man,
And John has gott both gold and fee.

Sayes, Welcome, welcome, lord of Linne,
Let nought disturb thy merry cheere,
If thou wilt sell thy landes soe broad,
Good store of gold Ile give thee heere.

My gold is gone, my money is spent ;
My lande now take it unto thee :
Give me the golde, good John o' the Scales,
And thine for aye my lande shall bee.

Then John he did him to record draw,
And John he gave him a gods-pennie ;
But for every pound that John agreed,
The land, I wis, was well worth three.

He told him the gold upon the board,
He was right glad his land to winne :
The land is mine, the gold is thine,
And now Ile be the lord of Linne.

Thus he hath sold his land soe broad,
Both hill and holt, and moore and fenne,
All but a poore and lonesome lodge,
That stood far off in a lonely glenne.

For soe he to his father hight :
My sonne, whenne I am gonne, sayd he,
Then thou wilt spend thy lande so broad,
And thou wilt spend thy gold so free :

But sweare me nowe upon the roode,
That lonesome lodge thou'lt never spend;
For when all the world doth frown on thee,
Thou there shalt find a faithful friend.

The heire of Linne is full of golde :
And come with me, my friends, sayd hes,
Let's drinke, and rant, and merry make,
And he that spares, ne'er mote he thee.

They ranted, drank, and merry made,
Till all his gold it waxed thinne ;
And then his friendes they slunk away ;
They left the unthrifty heire of Linne.

He had never a penny left in his purse,
Never a penny left but three,
The tone was brasse, and the tone was lead,
And [the] tother it was white money.

Nowe well-away, sayd the heire of Linne,
Nowe well-away, and woe is mee,
For when I was the lord of Linne,
I never wanted gold or fee.

But many a trusty friend have I,
And why shold I feel dole or care ?
He borrow of them all by turnes,
So need I not be never bare.

But one, I wis, was not at home,
 Another had payd his gold away;
 Another call'd him thriftless loone,
 And bade him sharply wend his way.

Now well-away, sayd the heire of Linne,
 Now well-away, and woe is me!
 For when I had my landes so broad,
 On me they liv'd right merrilee.

To beg my bread from door to door,
 I wis, it were a brenning shame:
 To rob and steal it were a sinne:
 To work my limbs I cannot frame.

Now Ile away to [the] lonesome lodge,
 For there my father bade me wend:
 When all the world should frown on me,
 I there shold find a trusty friend.

PART THE SECOND.

A WAY then hyed the heire of Linne
 O'er hill and holt, and moor and fenne,
 Untill he came to [the] lonesome lodge,
 That stood so lowe in a lonely glenne.

He looked up, he looked downe,
 In hope some comfort for to winne,
 Vol. II. M

But bare and lothly were the walles :
Here's forry cheare, quo' the heire of Linne.

The little windowe dim and darke
Was hung with ivy, brere, and yewe ;
No shimmering sunn here ever shone ;
No halefome breeze here ever blew.

No chair, ne table he mote spye,
No chearful hearth, ne welcome bed,
Nought save a rope with renning noose,
That dangling hung up o'er his head.

And over it in broad letters,
These words were written so plain to see :
" Ah ! graceless wretch, hast spent thine all,
" And brought thyselfe to penurie ?

" All this my boding mind misgave,
" I therefore left this trusty friend :
" Let it now sheeld thy foule disgrace,
" And all thy shame and sorrows end."

Sorely shent with this rebuke,
Sorely shent was the heire of Linne,
His heart, I wis, was near to braft,
With guilt and sorrowe, shame and sinne.

Never a word spake the heire of Linne,
Never a word he spake but three :

“ This is a trusty friend indeed,
“ And is right welcome unto mee.”

Then round his neck the corde he drewe,
And sprang aloft with his bodie :
When lo ! the ceiling burst in twaine,
And to the ground came tumbling hee.

Astonyed lay the heire of Linne,
Ne knew if he were live or dead,
At length he looked, and sawe a bille,
And in it a key of gold so redd.

He took the bill, and lookt it on,
Strait good comfort found he there :
It told him of a hole in the wall,
In which there stood three chests in-fere.

Two were full of the beaten golde,
The third was full of white money ;
And over them in broad letters
These words were written so plaine to see.

“ Once more, my sonne, I sette thee cleare,
“ Amend thy life and follies past ;
“ For but thou amend thee of thy life,
“ That rope must be thy end at last.”

And let it bee, sayd the heire of Linne ;
And let it bee, but if I amend :

For here I will make mine avow,
This reade shall guide me to the end.

Away then went the heire of Linne,
Away he went with a merry cheare ;
I wis, he neither stint ne stayd,
Till John o' the Scales house he came neare.

And when he came to John o' the Scales,
Up at the speere then looked hee ;
There sate three lords at the bordes end,
Were drinking of the wine so free.

And then bespake the heire of Linne,
To John o' the Scales then louted hee,
I pray thee now, good John o' the Scales,
One forty pence for to lend mee.

Away, away, thou thriftles loone ;
Away, away, this may not bee :
For Christs curse on my head, he sayd,
If ever I trust thee one pennie.

Then bespake the heire of Linne,
To John o' the Scales wife then spake hee :
Madame, some almes on me bestowe,
I pray for sweet faint Charitie.

Away, away, thou thriftles loone,
I swear thou gettest no almes of mee ;

For if we shold hang any losel heere,
The first we wold begin with thee.

Then bespake a good fellowe,
Which sat at John o' the Scales his bord :
Sayd Turn againe, thou heire of Linne ;
Some time thou wast a well good lord :

Some time a good fellow thou hast been,
And sparedst not thy gold and fee,
Therefore Ile lend thee forty pence,
And other forty if need bee:

And ever, I pray thee John o' the Scales,
To let him sit in thy companee :
For well I wot thou hadst his land,
And a good bargain it was to thee.

Up then spake him John o' the Scales,
All wood he answer'd him againe.
Now Christs curse on my head, he sayd,
But I did lose by that bargaine..

And here I proffer thee, heire of Linne,
Before these lords so faire and free,
Thou shalt have it backe again better cheape,
By a hundred markes, than I had it of thee..

I drawe you to record, lords, he said..
With that he gave him a gods-pennce..

Now by my fay, fayd the heire of Linne,
And here, good John, is thy money.

And he pull'd forth the bagges of gold,
And layd them down upon the bord :
All woe begone was John o' the Scales,
Soe shent he cold fay never a word.

He told him forth the good red gold,
He told it forth with mickle dinne.
" The gold is thine the land is mine,
" And now Ime againe the lord of Linne."

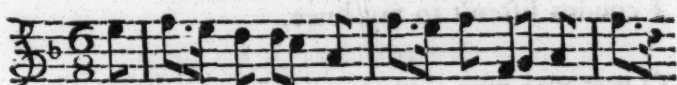
Sayes, Have thou here, thou good fellowe,
Forty pence thou didst lend mee :
Now I am againe the lord of Linne,
And forty pounds I will give thee.

Now welladay ! sayth Joan o' the Scales :
Now well aday ! and woe is my life !
Yesterday I was lady of Linne,
Now Ime but John o' the Scales his wife.

Now fare thee well, fayd the heire of Linne,
Farewell, good John o' the Scales, said hee :
When next I want to sell my land,
Good John o' the Scales, Ile come to thee.

SONG II.

THE WEE WEE MAN.



As I was walking all a-lone, Between



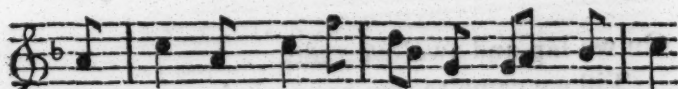
a wa-ter and a wa', And there I spy'd a



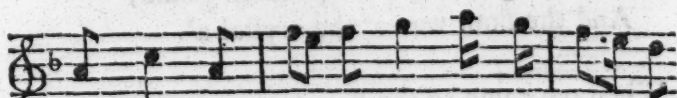
wee wee man, And he was the leaft that ere I



faw. His legs were scarce a shathmont's length,



And thick and thimber was his thighs, Between



his brows there was a span, And be-tween his



shoulders there was three.

VOL. II.

M 4

He took up a meikle stane,
And he flang't as far as I could see,
Though I had been 'as' Wallace wight,
I coudna listen't to my knee.

O wee wee man, but thou be strong,
O tell me where thy dwelling be.
My dwelling's down at yon' bonny bower,
O will you go with me and see?

On we lap and awa we rade,
Till we came to yon bonny green;
We 'lighted down for to bait our horse,
And out there came a lady fine.

Four-and-twenty at her back,
And they were a' clad out in green,
Though the king of Scotland had been there,
The warst o' them might ha' been his queen.

On we lap and awa' we rade,
Till we came to yon bonny ha',
Where the roof was o' the beaten gould,
And the floor was o' the crystal a'.

When we came to the stair foot,
Ladies were dancing jimp and sma';
But, in the twinkling of an eye,
My wee wee man was clean awa'.

SONG III.

EDWARD, EDWARD.



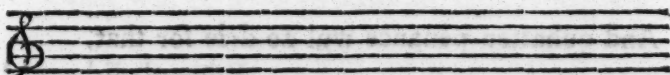
Quhy dois zour brand fae drop wi' bluid,



Edward, Edward? Quhy dois zour brand fae



drop wi' bluid? And quhy fae fad gang zee



O? O, I hae killed my hauke fae guid,



Mither, mither: O, I hae killed my hauke



fae guid: And I had nae mair bot hee, O.

Zour haukis bluid was nevir fae reid,
Edward, Edward :
Zour haukis bluid was nevir fae reid ;
My deir son I tell thee, O.
O, I hae killed my reid-roan steid,
Mither, mither :
O, I hae killed my reid-roan steid,
That erst was fae fair and free, O.

Zour steid was auld, and ze hae gat mair,
Edward, Edward :
Zour steid was auld, and ze hae gat mair,
Sum other dule ze drie, O.
O, I hae killed my fadir deir,
Mither, mither :
O, I hae killed my fadir deir,
Alas ! and wae is mee, O !

And quhatten penance wul ze drie for that,
Edward, Edward ?
And quhatten penance wul ze drie for that ?
My deir son, now tell me, O.
Ile fet my feit in zonder boat,
Mither, mither :
Ile fet my feit in zonder boat,
And Ile fare ovir the sea, O.

And quhat wul ze do wi' zour towirs and zour ha',
Edward, Edward ?
And quhat wul ze do wi' zour towirs and zour ha',
That were fae fair to see, O ?

Ile let thame stand til they doun fa',

Mither, mither :

Ile let thame stand till they doun fa',

For here nevir mair maun I bee, O.

And quhat wul ze leive to zour bairns and zour wife,

Edward, Edward ?

And quhat wul ze leive to zour bairns and 'zour'
wife,

Quhan ze gang ovir the sea, O ?

The warldis room, late them beg throw life,

Mither, mither ;

The warldis room, let them beg throw life,

For thame nevir mair wul I see, O.

And quhat wul ze leive to zour ain mither deir,

Edward, Edward ?

And quhat wul ze leive to zour ain mither deir ?

My deir fon, now tell me, O.

The curse of hell frae me fall ze beir,

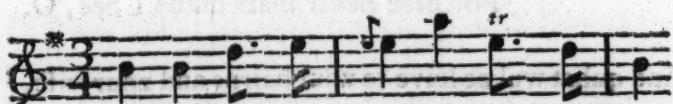
Mither, mither :

The curse of hell frae me fall ze beir,

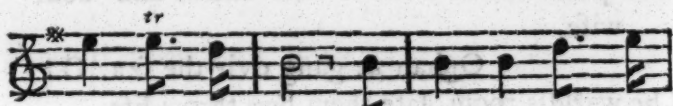
Sic counseils ze gave to me, O.

SONG IV.

HARDYKNUTE*.



State-ly slept he east the wa, And state-



ly slept he west, Full seven-ty zeirs he



now had fene, With skerfs sevin zeirs of rest.



He livit quhen Bri-tons breach of faith

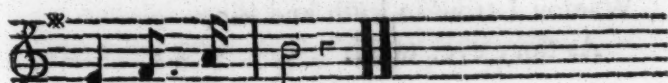


Wroucht Scot-land mei-kle wae: And



ay his sword tauld to their cost, He was

* "A [pretended] fragment," written in or about 1718.
See the "Historical essay."



their deid-ly fae.

Hie on a hill his castle stude,
 With halls and touris a hicht,
 And guidly chambers fair to se,
 Quhair he lodgit mony a knight.
 His dame fae peirlefs anes and fair,
 For chast and bewtie deimt,
 Nae marrow had in all the land,
 Saif Elenor the quene.

Full thirtein sons to him scho bare,
 All men of valour stout;
 In bluidy ficht with sword in hand
 Nyne lost their lives bot doubt;
 Four zit remain, lang may they live
 To stand by liege and land:
 Hie was their fame, hie was their micht,
 And hie was their command.

Great luvè they bare to Fairly fair,
 Their sifter fast and deir,
 Her girdle shawd her middle gimp,
 And gowden glist her hair.
 Quhat waefou wae hir beautie bred!
 Waefou to zung and auld,

Waefou I trow to kyth and kin,
As story ever tauld.

The king of Norfe in summer tyde,
Puft up with powir and micht,
Landed in fair Scotland the yle,
With mony a hardy knicht :
The tydings to our gude Scots king
Came, as he fat at dyne,
With noble chiefs in braif aray,
Drinking the blude-reid wync.

“ To horfe, to horfe, my ryal liege,
Zour faes ftand on the ftand,
Full twenty thoufand glittering fpears,
The king of Norfe commands.”
Bring me my fteed Mage dapple gray,
Our gude king raife and cryd,
A trufter beaft in all the land
A Scots king never feyd.

Go, little page, tell Hardyknute,
That lives on hill fo hie,
To draw his fword, the dreid of faes,
And hafte and follow me.
The little page flew fwift as dart
Flung by his mafters arm,
“ Cum down, cum down, lord Hardyknute,
And rid zour king frae harm.”

Then reid, reid grew his dark-brown cheiks,
Sae did his dark-brown brow ;
His luiks grew kene, as they were wont,
In dangers great to do ;
He hes tane a horn as grene as glafs,
And gein five founds sae shrill,
That treis in grene wod schuke thereat,
Sae loud rang ilka hill.

His sons in manly sport and glie,
Had past that summers morn,
Quhen, lo, down in a grasly dale,
They heard their fatheris horn.
That horn, quod they, neir founds in peace,
We haif other sport to byde ;
And sune they heyd them up the hill,
And sune were at his fyde,

“ Late late zeltrene I weind in peace
To end my lengthned lyfe,
My age micht weil excuse my arm
Frae manly feats of stryfe ;
But now that Norse dois proudly boast
Fair Scotland to inthrall,
Its neir be said of Hardyknute,
He feard to ficht or fall.

“ Robin of Rothfay, bend thy bow,
Thy arrows schute sae leil,

Mony a comely countenance
They haif turnd to deidly pale :
Brade Thomas tak ze but zour lance,
Ze neid nae weapons mair,
Gif ze ficht weit as ze did anes
Gainst Westmorlands ferfs heir.

“ Malcom, licht of fute as stag
That runs in forest wyld,
Get me my thousands thrie of men
Well bred to sword and schield :
Bring me my horfe and harnifine,
My blade of mettal cleir.”
If faes kend but the hand it bare,
They fune had fled for feir.

“ Fareweil my dame fae peirlefs gude,”
And tuke hir by the hand,
“ Fairer to me in age zou seim,
Than maids for bewtie famd :
My zoungeft fon fall here remain
To guard thefe ftately towirs,
And shut the filver bolt that keips,
Sae faft zours painted bowirs.”

And first fcho wet hir comely cheiks,
And then hir boddice grene,
Hir filken cords of twirtle twift,
Weil plett with silver schene ;
And apron fet with mony a dice
Of neidle-wark fae rare,

Wove by nae hand, as ze may guefs,
Saif that of Fairly fair.

And he has ridden owre muir and mofs,
Owre hills and mony a glen,
Quhen he came to a wounded knight,
Making a heavy mane:
"Here maun I lye, here maun I dye,
By treacheries false gyles;
Witlefs I was that eir gaif faith
To wicked womans smyles."

"Sir knight, gin ze were in my bowir,
To lean on filken feat,
My ladyis kyndlie care zoud prove,
Quha neir kend deidly hate;
Hir self wald watch ze all the day,
Hir maids a deid of nicht;
And Fairly fair zour heart wald cheir,
As scho stands in zour sight.

"Aryse, zoung knight, and mount zour steid,
Full lowns the schynand day;
Cheis frae my menzie quhom ze pleis
To lead ze on the way."
With smylefs luke and vifage wan,
The wounded knight replyd,
Kynd chiftain, zour intent pursue,
For heir I maun abyde

To me nae after day nor nicht,
 Can eir be sweit or fair,
 But sune, beneath sum draping trie,
 Cauld deith fall end my care.
 With him nae pleiding micht prevail,
 Braif Hardyknute to gain,
 With fairest words and reason strang,
 Straif courteously in vain.

Syne he has gane far hynd attowre
 Lord Chattans land sae wyde,
 That lord a worthy wicht was ay,
 Quhen faes his courage feyd:
 Of Pictish race, by mothers fyde,
 Quhen Picts ruld Caledon,
 Lord Chattan claimd the princely maid,
 Quhen he saift Pictish crown.

Now with his ferfs and stalwart train,
 He reicht a ryfing heicht,
 Quhair braid encampit on the dale,
 Norfs army lay in sicht.
 "Zonder, my valziant sons and feris,
 Our raging revers wait,
 On the unconquerit Scottish swaird
 To try with us thair fate.

Mak orisons to him that saift
 Our fauls upon the rude.

Syne braifly fchaw zour veins ar filld
With Caledonian blude."

Then furth he drew his trusty glaive,
Quhyle thousands all arround,
Drawn frae their sheaths glanst in the sun,
And loud the bougills found.

To join his king adoun the hill
In haft his merch he made,
Quhyle, playand pibrochs, minstralls meit
Afore him stately strade.

"Thryse welcom, valziant stoup of weir,
Thy nations scheild and pryde;
Thy king nae reason has to feir
Quhen thou art be his fyde."

Quhen bows were bent and darts were thrawn,
For thrang scarce could they flie,
The darts clove arrows as they met,
The arrows dart the trie.
Lang did they rage and ficht full ferfs,
With little skaith to man,
But bludy, bludy was the field,
Or that lang day was done.

The king of Scots that findle bruikd
The war that luikt lyke play,
Drew his braid sword, and brake his bow,
Sen bows seimt but delay :

Quoth noble Rothsay, Myne I'll keip,
I wate its bleid a skore.
Haft up my merry men, cryd the king,
As he rade on before.

The king of Norfe he focht to find,
With him to menfe the faucht,
But on his forehead there did licht
A sharp unfonsie shaft;
As he his hand put up to find
The wound an arrow kene,
O waefou chance ! there pinnd his hand
In midft betwene his ene.

Revenge, revenge, cryd Rothsays heir,
Your mail-coat fall nocht byde
The strength and sharpnefs of my dart;
Then sent it throuch his fyde:
Another arrow weil he markd,
It perfit his neck in twa,
His hands then quat the filver reins,
He law as eard did fa.

"Sair bleids my leige, fair, fair he bleids."
Again with micht he drew
And gesture dreid his sturdy bow,
Fast the braid arrow flew:
Wae to the knicht he ettled at,
Lament now, quene Elgreid,

Hie, dames, to wail zour darlings fall,
His zouth and comely meid.

“ Take aff, take aff his costly jupe,”
(Of gold weil was it twynd,
Knit lyke the fowlers net, throuch quhilk
His steilly harnesf shynd)
“ Take Norfe that gift frae me, and bid
Him venge the blude it beirs ;
Say, if he face my bended bow,
He sure nae weapon feirs.”

Proud Norfe, with giant body tall,
Braid shoulder, and arms strong,
Cryd, Quhair is Hardyknute sae famd,
And feird at Britains throne ?
Tho Britons tremble at his name,
I sune fall make him wail
That eir my sword was made sae sharp,
Sae fast his coat of mail.

That brag his stout heart coud na byde,
It lent him zouthfou micht :
I'm Hardyknute ; this day, he cryd,
To Scotlands king I hecht
To lay thee law as horses hufe ;
My word I mean to keip.
Syne, with the first strake eir he strake,
He garrd his body bleid.

Norse ene lyke gray gosehawks staird wyld,
He sicht with shame and spyte :
“ Disgracd is now my far famd arm,
That left thee power to stryke.”
Then gaif his head a blaw fae fell,
It made him down to stoup
As law as he to ladies usit
In courtly gyse to lout.

Full sune he rais'd his bent body,
His bow he marvelld fair,
Sen blaws till then on him but darrd
As touch of Fairly fair :
Norse ferliet too as fair as he
To se his stately luke,
Sae sune as eir he strake a fae,
Sae sune his lyfe he tuke.

Quhair, lyke a fyre to hether set,
Bauld Thomas did advance,
A sturdy fae, with luke enragd,
Up towards him did prance ;
He spurd his steid throw thickest ranks,
The hardy zouth to quell,
Quha stude unmufit at his approach,
His furie to repell.

“ That schort brown shaft, fae meanly trimd,
Lukis lyke poor Scotlands geir,

But dreidfull feims the rusty poynt !"
And loud he leuch in jeir.
" Aft Britains blude has dimd its shyne
This poynt cut short their vaunt :"
Syne piercd the boisteris bairded cheik,
Nae tyme he tuke to taunt.

Schort quhyle he in his sadill swang,
His stirrip was nae stay,
Sae feible hang his unbent knee,
Sure taken he was fey :
Swith on the hardened clay he fell,
Richt far was hard the thud,
But Thomas luikt not as he lay
All waltering in his blude.

With cairles gesture mynd unmuvit
On raid he north the plain ;
His seim in thrang of fiercest stryfe,
Quhen winner ay the fame :
Nor zit his heart dames dimpelit cheik
Coud meise fast luv to bruik,
Till vengeful Ann returnd his scorn,
Then languid grew his luke.

In thrawis of death, with wallowit cheik,
All panting on the plain,
The fainting corps of warriours lay,
Neir to aryse again ;

Neir to return to native land,
Nae mair, with blythfom sounds,
To boist the glories of the day,
And schaw thair shyning wounds.

On Norways coast the widowit dame
May wash the rocks with teirs,
May lang luke owre the schiples seis
Before hir mate appeirs.
Ceise, Emma, ceise to hope in vain,
Thy lord lyis in the clay,
The valziant Scots nae revers thole
To carry lyfe away.

There on a lie, quhair stands a cross
Set up for monument,
Thousands full fierce that summers day
Filld kene waris black intent.
Let Scots, quhyle Scots, praise Hardyknute,
Let Norfe the name ay dreid,
Ay how he faucht, aft how he spaird,
Sall latest ages reid.

Loud and chill blew [the] westlin wind,
Sair beat the heavy showir,
Mirk grew the nicht eir Hardyknute
Wan neir his stately tower ;
His towir, that us'd with torches bleise,
To shyne sae far at nicht,

Seimd now as black as mourning weid,
Nae marvel fair he fichtd.

“Thairs nae licht in my ladys bowir,
Thairs nae licht in my hall;
Nae blink shynes round my Fairly fair,
Nor ward stands on my wall.

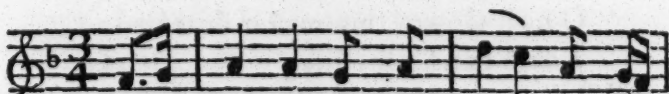
Quhat bodes it? Robert, Thomas, say!”
Nae answer fits their dreid.

“Stand back, my sons, I’ll be zour gyde.”—
But by they past with speid.

“As fast I haif sped owre Scotlands faes”—
There ceist his brag of weir,
Sair schamit to mynd ocht but his dame,
And maiden Fairly fair.
Black feir he felt, but quhat to feir
He wist not zit with dreid;
Sair schuke his body, fair his limbs,
And all the warrior fled.

SONG V.

GIL MORRICE.*



Gil Morrice was an erles son, His



name it wax-ed wide; It was nae for his

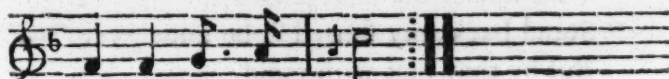
* See the “Historical Essay.”



great rich-es, Nor zet his mickle pride ;



Bot it was for a la-dy gay, That



livd on Carron fide.

“ Quhair fall I get a bonny boy,
 That will win hofe and fhoen ;
 That wi’l gae to lord Barnards ha,
 And bid his lady cum ?
 And ze maun rin my errand, Willie ;
 And ze may rin wi’ pride ;
 Quhen other boys gae on their foot,
 On horfe-back ze fall ride. ’

“ O no ! Oh no ! my master dear !
 I dare nae for my life ;
 I’ll no gae to the bauld barons,
 For to triest furth his wife. ”
 My bird Willie, my boy Willie ;
 My dear Willie, he fayd :
 How can ze strive againft the fteam ?
 For I fall be obeyd.

But, O my master dear ! he cryd,
In grene wod ze're zour lain ;
Gi owre sic thochts, I walde ze rede,
For fear ze should be tain.
Haste, haste, I say, gae to the ha',
Bid hir cum here wi' speid :
If ze refuse my heigh command,
Ill gar zour body bleid.

“ Gar bi l hir take this gay mantel,
'Tis a' gowd bot the hem,
Bid hir cum to the gude grene wode,
And bring nane bot hir lain :
And there it is, a silken sarke,
Hir ain hand sewd the sleive ;
And bid hir cum to Gill Morice,
Speir nae bauld barons leave.”

“ Yes, I will gae zour black errand,
Though it be to zour cost ;
Sen ze by me will nae be warn'd,
In it ze fall find frost.
The baron he is a man of might,
He neir could bide to taunt,
As ze will see before its nicht,
How sma' ze hae to vaunt.

“ And sen I maun zour errand rin
Sae fair against my will,

I'fe mak a vow and keip it trow,
It fall be don for ill."
And quhen he came to broken brigue,
He bent his bow and swam ;
And quhen he came to grafs growing,
Set down his feet and ran.

And quhen he came to Barnards ha',
Would neither chap nor ca' :
Bot fet his bent bow to his breift,
And lichtly lap the wa'.
He wauld nae tell the man his errand,
Though he stude at the gait ;
Bot straiht into the ha' he cam,
Quhair they were fet at meit.

" Hail ! hail ! my gentle fire and dame !
My meffage winna waite ;
Dame, ze maun to the gude grene wod
Before that it be late.
Ze're bidden tak this gay mantel,
'Tis a' gowd bot the hem :
Zou maun gae to the gude grene wode,
Ev'n by your fel alane:

And there it is, a filken farke,
Your ain hand sewd the fleive ;
Ze maun gae speik to Gill Morice,
Speir nae bauld barons leave."
The lady stamped wi' her foot,
And winked wi' her ee ;

Bot a' that she could say or do,
Forbidden he wad nae bee.

" Its surely to my bow'r-woman ;
It neir could be to me."

" I brocht it to lord Barnards lady ;
I trow that ze be she."

Then up and spack the wylie nurse,
(The bairn upon hir knee)
If it be cum frae Gill Morice,
It's deir welcum to me.

" Ze leid, ze leid, ze filthy nurse,
Sae loud I heird ze lee ;

I brocht it to lord Barnards lady ;
I trow ze be nae shee."

Then up and spack the bauld baron,
An angry man was hee ;
He's tain the table wi' his foot,
Sae has he wi' his knee ;
Till filler cup and 'mazer' dish
In flinders he gard flee.

" Gae bring a robe of your cliding,
That kings upon the pin ;
And I'll gae to the gude grene wode,
And speik wi' zour lemman."

" O bide at hame, now lord Barnard,
I warde ze bide at hame ;

Neir wyte a man for violence,
That neir wate ze wi' nane."

Gil Morice fate in gude grene wode,
He whistled and he sang :
" O what mean a' the folk coming ?
My mother tarries lang."
His hair was like the theeds of gold,
Drawne frae Minervas loome :
His lipps like roses drapping dew,
His breath was a' perfume.

His brow was like the mountain snae
Gilt by the morning beam ;
His cheeks like living roses glow ;
His een like azure stream.
The boy was clad in robes of grene,
Sweete as the infant spring :
And like the mavis on the bush,
He gart the vallies ring.

The baron came to the grene wode,
Wi' mickle dule and care,
And there he first spied Gill Morice
Kameing his zellow hair :
That sweetly wav'd around his face,
That face beyond compare :
He sang sae sweet it might dispel
A' rage but fell despair.

“ Nae wonder, nae wonder, Gill Morice,
My lady loed thee weel,
The fairest part of my bodie
Is blacker than thy heel.
Zet neir the lefs now, Gill Morice,
For a’ thy great beautie,
Ze’s rew the day ze eir was born,
That head fall gae wi’ me.”

Now he has drawn his trusty brand,
And flaited on the strae ;
And thro’ Gill Morice’ fair body
He’s ‘gart’ cauld iron gae.
And he has tain Gill Morice’ head
And set it on a speir ;
The meanest man in a’ his train
Has gotten that head to bear.

And he has tain Gill Morice up,
Laid him acrofs his steid,
And brocht him to his painted bowr,
And laid him on a bed.
The lady sat on castil wa’,
Beheld baith dale and down ;
And there she saw Gill Morice’ head
Cum trailing to the toun.

“ Far better I loe that bluidy head,
‘Bot’ and that zellow hair,
Than lord Barnard, an a’ his lands,
As they lig here and thair.”

And she has tain her Gill Morice,
And kiss'd baith mouth and chin :
I was once as fow of Gill Morice,
As the hip is o' the stean.

" I got ze in my father's house,
Wi' mickle fin and shame,
I brocht thee up in gude grene wode,
Under the heavy rain ;
Oft have I by thy cradle sitten,
And fondly seen thee sleip ;
But now I gae about thy grave,
The faut tears for to weip."

And fyne she kiss'd his bluidy cheik,
And fyne his bluidy chin :
O better I loe my Gill Morice
Than a' my kith and kin !
" Away, away, ze ill woman,
And an il deith mait ze dee :
Gin I had kend he'd bin zour son,
He'd neir bin slain for mee."

" Obraid me not, my lord Barnard !
Obraid me not for shame !
Wi' that faime speir O pierce my heart !
And put me out o' pain.
Since nothing bot Gill Morice head
Thy jelous rage could quell,

Let that faim hand now take hir life
That neir to thee did ill.

“ To me nae after days nor nichts
Will eir be fast and kind ;
I'll fill the air with heavy fighs,
And greet till I am blind.”
“ Enouch of blood by me's bin spilt,
Seek not zour death frae mee;
I rather lourd it had been my fel
Than eather him or thee.

“ With waefo wae I hear zour plaint ;
Sair, fair I rew the deid,
That eir this cursed hand of mine
Had gard his body bleid.
Dry up zour teirs, my winsome dame,
Ze neir can heal his wound,
Ze see his head upon the speir,
His heart's blude on the ground.

“ I curse the hand that did the deid,
The heart that thocht the ill ;
The feet that bore me wi' fik speid,
The comely zouth to kill.
I'll ay lament for Gill Morice,
As gin he were mine ain ;
I'll neir forget the dreiry day
On which the zouth was slain.”

S O N G VI.

THE YOUNG LAIRD OF OCHILTRIE.*



O listen, gude peopell, to my tale, Listen



to quhat I tel to thee; The king has taiken



a poor prisoner, The wanton laird of Ochiltrie.

Quhen news cam to our guidly queen,
Sche sicht, and said richt mournfullie,
O quhat will cum of lady Margret,
Quha beirs sick luv to Ochiltrie?

Lady Margret tore hir yellow hair,
Quhen as the queen tald hir the fain:
"I wis that I had neir bin born,
Nor neir had knawn Ochiltries naim."

* It is not easy to discover to whom or what period this ballad alludes. A lord Ochiltrie, in 1631 was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in Blackness castle, (where he continued twenty years,) for calumniating the marquis of Hamilton. Burnets "Memoirs of James and William dukes of Hamilton," p. 13.

Fie na, quoth the queen, that maunna be,
Fie na, that maunna be;
I'll fynd ze out a better way
To faif the lyfe of Ochiltrie.

The queen sche trippit up the stair,
And lawly knielt upon hir knie;
"The first boon quhich I cum to craive
Is the lyfe of gentel Ochiltrie."

"O iff you had askd me castels or towirs,
I wad hae gin thaim, twa or thrie,
Bot a' the monie in fair Scotland
Winna buy the lyfe of Ochiltrie."

The queen sche trippit down the stair,
And down sche gade richt mournfullie:
"Its a' the monie in fair Scotland
Winna buy the lyfe of Ochiltrie."

Lady Margret tore hir yellow hair,
Quhen as the queen tald hir the saim:
"I'll tak a knife and end my lyfe,
And be in the grave asoon as him."

Ah na, fie na, quoth the queen,
Fie! na, fie! na, this maunna be;
I'll fet ze on a better way
To loose and fet Ochiltrie frie.

The queen sche flippit up the stair,
And sche gaid up richt privatlie,
And sche has stoun the prision keys,
And gane and fet Ochiltrie frie.

And sches gien him a purse of gowd,
And another of whyt monie,
Sches gien him twa pistoles by's side,
Saying to him, Shute quhen ze win frie.

And quhen he cam to the queens window,
Quhaten a joyfou shute gae he !
“ Peace be to our royal queen,
And peace be in hir companie !”

O quhaten a voyce is that ? quoth the king,
Quhaten a voyce is that ? quoth he,
Quhaten a voyce is that ? quoth the king ;
I think its the voyce of Ochiltrie.

Call to me a' my gaolours,
Call thaim by thirtie and by thrie ;
Quhair for the morn at twelve a clock
Its hangit schall they ilk ane be.

“ O didna ze fend zour keyis to us ?
Ze sent thaim be thirtie and be thrie ;
And wi thaim sent a strait command,
To set at lairge zOUNg Ochiltrie.”

Ah, na, fie, na, quoth the queen,
Fie, my dear luvie, this maunna be :
And iff ye're gawn to hang thaim a',
Indeed ze maun begin wi' me.

The tane was schippit at the pier of Leith,
The ither at the Queensferrie ;
And now the lady has gotten hir luvie,
The winsom laird of Ochiltrie.

S O N G V I I .

THE DUKE OF GORDONS DAUGHTER*.

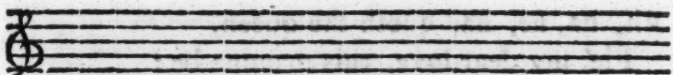


The duke of Gordon has three daughters,



Elizabeth, Margaret, and Jean; They would

* George (Gordon) fourth earl of Huntley, who succeeded his grandfather, earl Alexander, in 1523, and was killed at the battle of Corichie, in 1563, had actually three daughters: lady ELIZABETH, the eldest, married to John earl of Athole, lady MARGARET, the second, to John lord Forbes; and lady JEAN, the youngest, to the famous James earl of Bothwell, from whom being divorced, anno 1568, she married Alexander earl of Sutherland, who dyed, in 1594, and, surviving him, ALEXANDER OGILVIE OF BOYNE. The duke-



not stay in bonny Castle-Gordon, But they



would go to bonny Aberdeen.

They had not been in Aberdeen
A twelvemonth and a day,
Till lady Jean fell in love with capt. Ogilvie,
And away with him she would gae.

Word came to the duke of Gordon,
In the chamber where he lay,
Lady Jean has fell in love with capt. Ogilvie,
And away with him she would gae.

“ Go saddle me the black horse,
And you’ll ride on the grey ;
And I will ride to bonny Aberdeen,
Where I have been many a day.”

dom of Gordon was not created till the year 1684 ; so that, if the ballad be older, instead of “ the duke of Gordon,” the original reading must have been “ the earl of Huntley.” As for Alexander Ogilvie, he appears to have succeeded his father, sir Walter Ogilvie, in the barony of Boyne, about 1560, and to have dyed in 1606 : this lady Jean being his first wife, by whom he seems to have had no issue. See Gordons History of the Gordons, and Douglas’s Peerage, and Baronage.

They were not a mile from Aberdeen,
A mile but only three,
Till he met with his two daughters walking,
But away was lady Jean.

“ Where is your sifter, maidens ?
Where is your sifter, now ?
Where is your sifter, maidens,
That she is not walking with you ? ”

“ O pardon us, honoured father,
O pardon us, they did say ;
Lady Jean is with captain Ogilvie,
And away with him she will gae.”

When he came to Aberdeen,
And down upon the green,
There did he see captain Ogilvie,
Training up his men.

“ O wo to you, captain Ogilvie,
And an ill death thou shalt die ;
For taking to my daughter,
Hanged thou shalt be.”

Duke Gordon has wrote a broad letter,
And sent it to the king,
To cause hang captain Ogilvie,
If ever he hanged a man.

“ I will not hang captain Ogilvie,
For no lord that I see;
But I'll cause him to put off the lace and scarlet,
And put on the fingle livery.”

Word came to captain Ogilvie,
In the chamber where he lay,
To cast off the gold lace and scarlet,
And put on the fingle livery.

“ If this be for bonny Jeany Gordon,
This pennance I'll take wi' ;
If this be bonny Jeany Gordon,
All this I will dree.”

Lady Jean had not been married,
Not a year but three,
Till she had a babe in every arm,
Another upon her knee.

“ O but I'm weary of wandering !
O but my fortune is bad !
It sets not the duke of Gordon's daughter
To follow a foldier lad.

“ O but I'm weary of wandering !
O but I think lang !
It sets not the duke of Gordon's daughter
To follow a fingle man.”

When they came to the Highland hills,
Cold was the frost and snow ;
Lady Jean's shoes they were all torn,
No farther could she go.

" O ! wo to the hills and the mountains !
Wo to the wind and the rain !
My feet is fore with going barefoot,
No further am I able to gang.

" Wo to the hills and the mountains !
Wo to the frost and the snow !
My feet is fore with going barefoot,
No farther am I able for to go."

" O ! if I were at the glens of Foudlen,
Where hunting I have been,
I would find the way to bonny Castle-Gordon,
Without either stockings or shoon."

When she came to Castle-Gordon,
And down upon the green,
The porter gave out a loud shout,
O yonder comes lady Jean.

" O you are welcome, bonny Jeany Gordon,
You are dear welcome to me ;
You are welcome, dear Jeany Gordon,
But away with your captain Ogilvie."

Now over seas went the captain,
As a soldier under command ;
A message soon followed after,
To come and heir his brother's land.

" Come home, you pretty captain Ogilvie,
And heir your brother's land ;
Come home, ye pretty captain Ogilvie,
Be earl of Northumberland."

O ! what does this mean ? says the captain,
Where's my brother's children three ?
" They are dead and buried,
And the lands they are ready for thee."

" Then hoist up your sails, brave captain,
Let's be jovial and free ;
I'll to Northumberland, and heir my estate,
Then my dear Jeany I'll see."

He soon came to Castle-Gordon,
And down upon the green ;
The porter gave out with a loud shout,
Here comes captain Ogilvie.

" You're welcome, pretty captain Ogilvie,
Your fortune's advanced I hear ;
No stranger can come unto my gates,
That I do love so dear."

“ Sir, the last time I was at your gates,
You would not let me in ;
I’m come for my wife and children,
No friendship else I claim.”

“ Come in, pretty captain Ogilvie,
And drink of the beer and the wine ;
And thou shalt have gold and silver,
To count till the clock strike nine.”

“ I’ll have none of your gold and silver,
Nor none of your white money ;
But I’ll have bonny Jeany Gordon,
And she shall go now with me.”

Then she came tripping down the stair,
With the tear into her eye ;
One babe was at her foot,
Another upon her knee.

“ You’re welcome, bonny Jeany Gordon,
With my young family ;
Mount and go to Northumberland,
There a countess thou shalt be.”

SONG VIII.

JOHNY FAA, THE GYPSIE LADDY*.



The gyp-sies came to our good lord's



gate, And wow but they fang sweetly; They

* A person of this name (John Faw) is said to have been king of the gypsies in the time of James VI. who, about the year 1595, issued a proclamation, ordaining all sheriffs, &c. to assist him in seizing and securing fugitive gypsies, and to lend him their prisons, stocks, fetters, &c. for that purpose : charging his lieges not to molest the said Faw and his company in their lawful business within the realm, or in passing through, remaining in, or going forth of the same, under penalty : and all skippers, masters of ships, and mariners to receive him and his company upon their expences for furthering them to parts beyond sea. See M'Laurin's *Remarkable Cases*, p. 774.

The Faws, Faas, or Falls, were noted thieves in the neighbourhood of Greenlaw, where some persons of that name are said to be still remaining.

In 1677 there happened a sharp conflict at Romanno in Tweeddale, between the Faws and the Shaws, two clans of gypsies, who, on their march from Haddington fair, to fight two other gangs, the Baillies and the Browns, had quarrelled about the division of the spoil. Several were killed and wounded on each side, and old Shaw and his three sons soon afterwards taken and hanged. See Pennecuik's *Description of the shire of Tweeddale*, 4to. 1715. p. 14.



fang fae sweet, and fae ve-ry compleat, that



down came the fair la-dy. And she came



tripping down the stair, And a' her maids



be-fore her; As soon as they saw her well



far'd face, They coost the gla-mer o'er her.

No particular information has been obtained as to the hero of this ballad, but a different and more inaccurate copy may possibly furnish us with the rank and title of his mistress.

There was seven gypsies in a gang,
And they was brisk and bonny O,
And they're to be hanged all on a row,
For the EARL of CASTLE'S* LADY O.

Neighbouring tradition, it is said, strongly vouches for the truth of the story.

* Caffilis'.

" Gar tak frae me this gay mantle,
And bring to me a plaidie ;
For if kith and kin and a' had sworn,
I'll follow the gypsie laddie.

" Yestreen I lay in a well-made bed,
And my good lord beside me ;
This night I'll ly in a tenant's barn,
Whatever shall betide me."

Come to your bed, says Johny Faa,
Oh ! come to your bed, my deary ;
For I vow and swear by the hilt of my sword,
That your lord shall nae mair come near ye.

" I'll go to bed to my Johny Faa,
And I'll go to bed to my deary ;
For I vow and swear by what past yestreen,
That my lord shall nae mair come near me."

" I'll mak a hap to my Johny Faa,
And I'll mak a hap to my deary ;
And he's get a' the coat gaes round,
And my lord shall nae mair come near me."

And when our lord came home at e'en,
And speir'd for his fair lady,
The tane she cry'd, and the other reply'd,
She's away wi' the gypsie laddie.

“ Gae saddle to me the black, black steed,
Gae saddle and mak him ready;
Before that I either eat or sleep,
I'll gae seek my fair lady.”

And we were fifteen well-made men,
Altho' we were nae bonny;
And we were a' put down for ane,
A fair young wanton lady.

S O N G IX.

W H A W I L L B A K E , E T C .



“ Wha will bake my bridal bread, And brew



my bridal ale? And wha will welcome my brisk



bride, That I bring o'er the dale?”

“ I will bake your bridal bread,
And brew your bridal ale;
And I will welcome your brisk bride,
That you bring o'er the dale.”

“ But she that welcomes my brisk bride
Maun gang like maiden fair,
She maun lace on her robe fae jimp,
And braid her yellow hair.”

“ But how can I gang maiden-like,
When maiden I am nane ?
Have I not born seven fons to thee,
And am with child agen ?”

She's taen her young son in her arms,
Another in her hand,
And she's up to the highest tower,
To see him come to land.

“ You're welcome to your house, master,
You're welcome to your land,
You're welcome wirh your fair lady,
That you lead by the hand.”

* * * * *

And ay she serv'd the lang tables,
With white bread and with wine ;
And ay she drank the wan water,
To had her colour fine.

Now he's ta'en down a filk napkin,
Hung on a silver pin,
And ay he wipes the tear trickling
Adown her cheek and chin.

SONG X.

YOUNG WATERS. *



About Zule, quhen the wind blew cule,



And the round tables began, A' ! there is cum

* Dr. Percy tells us it had been suggested to him, that this ballad covertly alludes to the indiscreet partiality, which queen Anne of Denmark is said to have shewn for the earl of Murray, and which was supposed to have influenced the fate of that nobleman. In support of this conjecture he quotes the following passage (through the medium of the Critical Review) from sir James Balfours MS. annals in the advocates library. "The seventh of Febry, this zeire, 1592, the earle of Murray was cruelly murdered by the earle of Huntley, at his house in Dunibrissel in Fyffeshyre, and with him Dunbar, sheriffe of Murray. It was given out and publickly talkt, that the earle of Huntley was only the instrument of perpetrating this facte, to satisfie the king's jealousy of Murray, quhum the queene, more rashely than wisely, some few days before, had commendit in the king's hearing, with too many epithets of a proper and gallant man. The reasons of these surmises proceedit from a proclamatiōe of the kings, the 13 of Marche following; inhibiteine the zounge earle of Murray to persue the earle of Huntley, for his fathers slaughter, in respect he being wardit in the castell of Blacknesse for the same murther, was willing to abide a tryall, averring that he had done nothing but by the king's majesties commissiōe; and was neither airt nor part in the murther."

VOL. II.

Q



to our king's court Mony a well-favord man.

The queen luikt owre the castle wa,
Beheld baith dale and down,
And there she saw Zoung Waters
Cum riding to the town.

His footmen they did rin before,
His horsemen rade behinde,
And mantel of the burning gowd
Did keep him frae the wind.

Gowden graith'd his horse before,
And filler shod behind,
The horse Zoung Waters rade upon
Was fleeter than the wind.

Out then spack a wylie lord,
Unto the queen said he,
O tell me qhua's the fairest face
Rides in the company.

" I've sene lord, and I've sene laird,
And knights of high degree,
Bot a fairer face than Zoung Waters
Mine eyne did never see."

Out then spack the jealous king,
 (And an angry man was he)
O, if he had bin twice as fair,
 Zou micht have excepted me.

Zou're neither laird nor lord, she says,
 Bot the king that wears the crown ;
There's not a knight in fair Scotland
 Bot to thee maun bow down.

For a that she coud do or fay,
 Appeas'd he wad nae bee ;
Bot for the words which she had said
 Zoung Waters he maun die.

They hae taen Zoung Waters, and
 Put fetters to his feet ;
They hae taen Zoung Waters, and
 Thrown him in dungeon deep.

Aft I have ridden thro' Stirling town,
 In the wind bot and the weit ;
Bot I neir rade thro' Stirling town
 Wi fetters at my feet.

Aft I have ridden thro' Stirling town
 In the wind bot and the rain ;
Bot I neir rade thro' Stirling town.
 Neir to return again.

They hae taen to the heiding-hill
His zoung son in his craddle ;
And they hae taen to the heiding-hill
His horse bot and his faddle.

They hae taen to the heiding-hill
His lady fair to fee.
And for the words the queen had spoke,
Zoung Waters he did die.

S O N G X I .

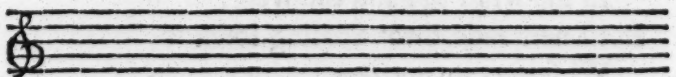
THE CRUEL KNIGHT.



The knight stands in the stable-door, As he



was for to ryde, When out then came his fair



lady, Desiring him to byde.

“ How can I byde, how dare I byde,
How can I byde with thee ?
Have I not kill'd thy ae brother ?
Thou hadst nae mair but he.”

“ If you have kill'd my ae brother,
Alas ! and woe is me !
But if I save your fair body,
The better you'll like me.”

She's tane him to her secret bower,
Pinn'd with a filler pin ;
And she's up to her highest tower,
To watch that none come in.

She had na well gane up the stair,
And entered in her tower,
When four-and-twenty armed knights
Came riding to the door.

“ Now, God you save, my fair lady,
I pray you tell to me,
Saw you not a wounded knight,
Come riding by this way ?”

“ Yes ; bloody, bloody was his sword,
And bloody were his hands ;
But if the steed he rides be good,
He's past fair Scotland's strands.

Light down, light down, then, gentlemen,
And take some bread and wine ;
The better you will him pursue,
When you shall lightly dine.”

" We thank you for your bread, lady,
We thank you for your wine ;
I would gie thrice three thousand pounds
Your fair body was mine."

Then she's gane to her secret bower,
Her husband dear to meet ;
But out he drew his bloody sword,
And wounded her ' fae' deep.

" What aileth thee now, good my lord,
What aileth thee at me ?
Have you not got my father's gold,
But and my mother's fee?"

" Now live, now live, my fair lady,
O live but half an hour ;
There's ne'er a leech in fair Scotland,
But shall be at thy bower."

" How can I live, how shall I live,
How can I live for thee ?
See you not where my red heart's blood
Runs trickling down my knee?"

• • • • •

S O N G X I I .

LORD THOMAS AND FAIR ANNET.*



Lord Thomas and fair Annet Sate a'day on



a hill ; Whan night was cum, and fun was fett,



They had not talkt their fill.

Lord Thomas faid a word in jest,

Fair Annet took it ill :

“ A' ! I will nevir wed a wife
Against my ain friends will.”

“ Gif ye wull nevir wed a wife,
A wife wull neir wed yee.”

Sae he is hame to tell his mither,
And knelt upon his knee :

* This ballad, it is observed by the editor of the “ Reliques of ancient English poetry,” seems to be composed (not without improvements) out of two ancient English ones printed in that collection, viz. “ Lord Thomas and fair Ellinor,” and “ Fair Margaret and Sweet William.”

O rede, O rede, mithers, he says,
A gude rede gie to mee :
O fall I tak the nut-browne bride,
And let faire Annet bee ?

“ The nut-browne bride haes gowd and gear,
Fair Annet she has gat nane ;
And the little beauty fair Annet has,
O it wull soon be gane ! ”

And he has till his brother gane :
Now, brother, rede ye mee ;
A' fall I marrie the nut-browne bride,
And let fair Annet bee ?

“ The nut-browne bride has oxen, brother,
The nut-browne bride has kye ;
I wad hae ye marrie the nut-browne bride,
And cast fair Annet bye. ”

“ Her oxen may dye i' the house, Billie,
And her kye into the byre ;
And I fall hae nothing to my fell,
Bot a fat fadge by the fyre. ”

And he has till his sifter gane :
Now, sifter, rede ye me ;
O fall I marrie the nut-browne bride,
And set fair Annet free ?

“ Ife rede ye tak fair Annet, Thomas,
And let the browne bride alane ;
Left ye fould figh and fay, Alace !
What is this we brought hame ?”

“ No, I will tak my mithers counfel,
And marrie me owt o’ hand ;
And I will tak the nut-browne bride ;
Fair Annet may leive the land.”

Up then rose fair Annets father
Twa hours or it wer day,
And he is gane into the bower,
Wherein fair Annet lay.

Rise up, rise up, fair Annet, he fays,
Put on your filken sheene ;
Let us gae to St. Maries kirke,
And see that rich weddeen.

“ My maides, gae to my dressing roome,
And drefs to me my hair,
Whair-eir yee laid a plait before,
See yee lay ten times mair.”

My maids, gae to my dressing room,
And drefs to me my smock ;
The one half is o’ the holland fine,
The other o’ needle-work.”

The horse fair Annet rade upon,
He amblit like the wind,
Wi' filler he was shod before,
Wi' burning gowd behind.

Four and twanty filler bells
Wer a' tyed till his mane,
And, ' at ae' tift o' the norland wind,
They tinkled ane by ane.

Four and twanty gay gude knights
Rade by fair Annets side,
And four and twanty fair ladies,
As gin she had bin a bride.

And whan she cam to Maries kirk,
She sat on Maries stean ;
The cleading that fair Annet had on
It skinkled in their een.

And whan she cam into the kirk,
She shimmer'd like the sun ;
The belt that was about her waist,
Was a' wi' pearles bedone.

She sat her by the nut-browne bride,
And her een they wer fae clear,
Lord Thomas he clean forgat the bride,
When fair Annet she drew near.

He had a rose into his hand,
And he gave it kisses three,
And, reaching it by the nut-browne bride,
Laid it on fair Annet's knee.

Up than spak the nut-browne bride,
She spak wi' meikle spite;
And whair gat ye that rose-water,
That does mak yee fae white?

" O I did get ' that' rose-water,
Whair ye wull neir get nane,
For I did get that very rose-water,
Into my mithers wame."

The bride she drew a long bodkin,
Frae out her gay head-gear,
And strake fair Annet unto the heart,
That word she nevir spak mair.

Lord Thomas he saw fair Annet wex pale,
And marvelit what mote bee:
But whan he saw her dear hearts blude,
A' wood-wroth wexed hee.

He drew his dagger, that was fae sharp,
That was fae sharp and meet,
And drave it into the nut-browne bride,
That fell deid at his feit.

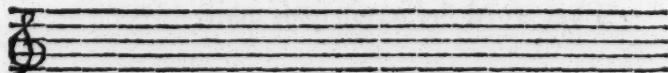
Now stay for me, dear Annet, he fed,
 Now stay, my dear, he cry'd;
 Then strake the dagger untill his heart,
 And fell deid by her side.

Lord Thomas was buried without the kirk-wa',
 Fair Annet within the quiere;
 And o' the tane thair grew a birk,
 The other a bonny briere.

And ay they grew, and ay they threw,
 As they wad faine be neare;
 And by this ye may ken right weil,
 They were twa luvvers deare.

S O N G XIII.

WILLY AND ANNET.



Liv'd ance twa luvvers in yon dale, And they



lov'd ither weel, Frae ev'ning late to morning



aire Of luvving luv'd their fill.

And we will fail the sea fae green,
Unto some far countrie,
Or we'll fail to some bonnie isle
Stands lanely midst the sea."

But lang or ere the schip was built,
Or deck'd, or rigged out,
Came sick a pain in Annet's back,
That down she cou'd na lout.

" Now, Willie, gif ye luv me weel,
As fae it seems to me,
O haste, haste, bring me to my bow'r,
And my bow'r-maidens three."

He's taen her in his arms twa,
And kifs'd her cheik and chin ;
He's brocht her to her ain sweet bow'r,
But nae bow'r-maid was in.

Now, leave my bower, Willie, she said,
Now leave me to my lane ;
Was nevir man in a lady's bower
When she was travelling.

He's stepped three steps down the stair,
Upon the marble stane,
Sae loud's he heard his young son's greet,
But and his lady's mane !

Now come, now come, Willie, she said,
Tak your young son frae me,
And hie him to your mother's bower
With speed and privacie.

He's taen his young-son in his arms,
He's kifs'd him cheik and chin,
He's hied him to his mother's bower
By th' ae light of the moon.

And with him came the bold barone,
And he spake up wi' pride,
" Gar seek, gar seek the bower-maidens,
Gar busk, gar busk the bryde."

" My maidens, eafy with my back,
And eafy with my side ;
O fet my faddle fast, Willie,
I am a tender bryde."

When she came to the burrow town,
They gied her a broach and ring ;
And when she came to * * * *
They had a fair wedding.

O up then spake the Norland lord,
And blinkit wi' his ee,
" I trow this lady's born a bairn ;"
Then laucht loud laughters three.

And up then spake the brisk bridegroom,
And he spake up wi' pryde,
" Gin I should pawn my wedding-gloves,
I will dance wi' the bryde."

Now had your tongue, my lord, she said,
Wi' dancing let me be ;
I am fae thin in flesh and blude,
..Sma' dancing will serve me.

But she's taen Willie be the hand,
The tear blinded her ee,
" But I wad dance wi' my true luv—
But bursts my heart in three."

She's taen her bracelet frae her arm,
Her garter frae her knee,
" Gie that, gie that to my young son,
He'll ne'er his mother see."

* * * * *

" Gar deal, gar deal the bread, mother,
Gar deal, gar deal the wyne ;
This day hath seen my true luv's death,
This nicht shall witness myne."

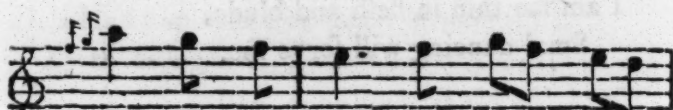
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SONG XIV.

BONNY BARBARA ALLAN.



It was in and a-bout the Martinmas



time, When the green leaves were a



fall-ing, That fir John Græme in the west



country Fell in love with Barbara Allan.

He sent his man down through the town,
To the place where she was dwelling:
“ O haste and come to my master dear,
Gin ye be Barbara Allan.”

O hooly, hooly rose she up,
To the place where he was lying ;
And when she drew the curtain by,
“ Young man, I think you’re dying.”

“ O its I’m sick, and very very sick,
And ’tis a’ for Barbara Allan.”

“ O the better for me ye’s never be,
Tho’ your heart’s blood were a spilling.”

O dinna ye mind, young man, said she,
When ye was in the tavern a drinking,
That ye made the healths gae round and round,
And slighted Barbara Allan?

He turn’d his face unto the wall,
And death was with him dealing :
“ Adieu, adieu, my dear friends all,
And be kind to Barbara Allan.”

And slowly, slowly raise she up,
And slowly, slowly left him ;
And sighing, said, she cou’d not stay,
Since death of life had rest him.

She had not gane a mile but twa,
When she heard the dead-bell ringing,
And every jow that the dead-bed geid,
It cry’d, Woe to Barbara Allan.

“ O mother, mother, make my bed,
O make it fast and narrow ;
Since my-love died for me to-day,
I’ll die for him to-morrow.”

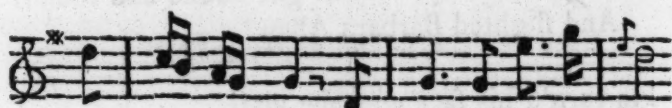
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SONG XV.

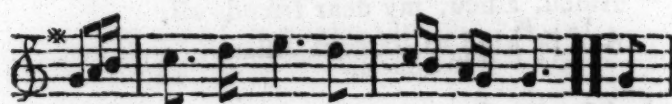
HERO AND LEANDER.



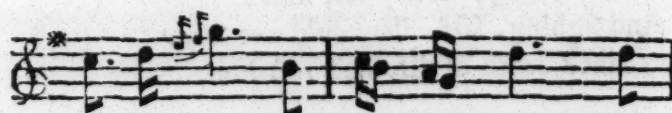
Le - ander on the bay Of Hel-le-spont



all na-ked flood, Im - patient of de - lay,



He leapt in - to the fa - tal flood: The



rag-ing seas, Whom none can please, 'Gainst



him their ma-lice show; The heavens lowr'd,



The rain down pour'd, And loud the



winds did blow.

Then casting round his eyes,
Thus of his fate he did complain :
Ye cruel rocks and skies !
Ye stormy winds, and angry main !
What 'tis to miss
The lover's bliss,
Alas ! ye do not know ;
Make me your wreck
As I come back,
But spare me as I go.

Lo ! yonder stands the tower
Where my beloved Hero lyes,
And this is the appointed hour
Which sets to watch her longing eyes.
To his fond suit
The gods were mute ;
The billows answer, No :
Up to the skies
The surges rise,
But sink the youth as low.

Mean while the wishing maid,
Divided 'twixt her care and love,
Now does his stay upbraid,
Now dreads he shou'd the passage prove :
O fate ! said she,
Nor heaven, nor thee,
Our vows shall e'er divide ;
I'd leap this wall,
Could I but fall
By my Leander's side.

At length the rising sun
Did to her sight reveal, too late,
That Hero was undone ;
Not by Leander's fault, but fate.
Said she, I'll shew,
Tho' we are two,
Our loves were ever one :
This proof I'll give,
I will not live,
Nor shall he die alone.

Down from the wall she leapt
Into the raging seas to him,
Courting each wave she met
To teach her weary'd arms to swim :
The sea-gods wept,
Nor longer kept

Her from her lover's side ;
When join'd at last,
She grasp'd him fast,
Then sigh'd, embrac'd, and died.

S O N G XVI.

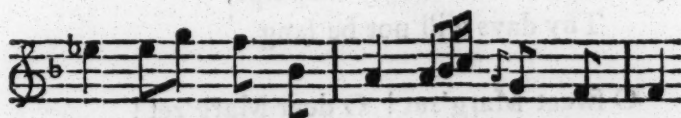
SWEET WILLIAM'S GHOST.



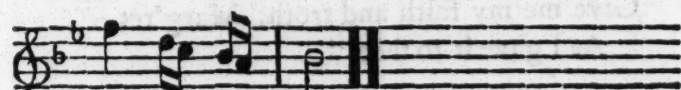
There came a ghost to Mar - g'ret's



door, With many a grievous groan; And



ay he tirl-ed at the pin, But an-



swer made she none.

“ Is that my father Philip ?
Or is't my brother John ?
Or is't my true love Willy,
From Scotland new come home ? ”

" 'Tis not thy father Philip,
Nor yet thy brother John;
But 'tis thy true love Willy,
From Scotland new come home.

O sweet Marg'ret ! O dear Marg'ret !
I pray thee speak to me ;
Give me my faith and troth, Marg'ret,
As I gave it to thee."

" Thy faith and troth thou's never get,
Nor yet will I thee lend,
Till that thou come within my bower,
And kifs my cheek and chin."

" If I shou'd come within thy bower,
I am no earthly man ;
And shou'd I kifs thy rosy lips,
Thy days will not be lang.

O sweet Marg'ret ! O dear Marg'ret !
I pray thee speak to me ;
Give me my faith and troth, Marg'ret,
As I gave it to thee."

" Thy faith and troth thou's never get,
Nor yet will I thee lend,
Till you take me to yon kirk-yard,
And wed me with a ring."

‘ My bones are buried in yon kirk-yard,
Afar beyond the sea ;
And it is but my spirit, Marg’ret,
That’s now speaking to thee.”

She stretch’d out her lilly-white hand,
And for to do her best,
“ Hae, there’s your faith and troth, Willy,
God fend your soul good rest.”

Now she has kilted her robes of green
A piece below her knee,
And a’ the live-lang winter night
The dead corp followed she.

“ Is there any room at your head, Willy ?
Or any room at your feet ?
Or any room at your side, Willy,
Wherein that I may creep ?”

“ There’s no room at my head, Marg’ret,
There’s no room at my feet ;
There’s no room at my side, Marg’ret,
My coffin’s made so meet.

Then up and crew the red red cock,
And up then crew the gray :
“ ’Tis time, ’tis time, my dear Marg’ret,
That you were going away.”

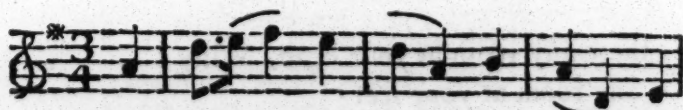
No more the ghost to Marg'ret said,
 But with a grievous groan,
 Evanish'd in a cloud of mist,
 And left her all alone.

O stay, my only true love, stay,
 The constant Marg'ret cry'd ;
 Wan grew her cheeks, she clos'd her een,
 Stretch'd her soft limbs and dy'd. *

S O N G XVII.

WILLIAM AND MARGARET. †

BY DAVID MALLET, ESQUIRE.



'Twas at the fi - lent, fo - lemn

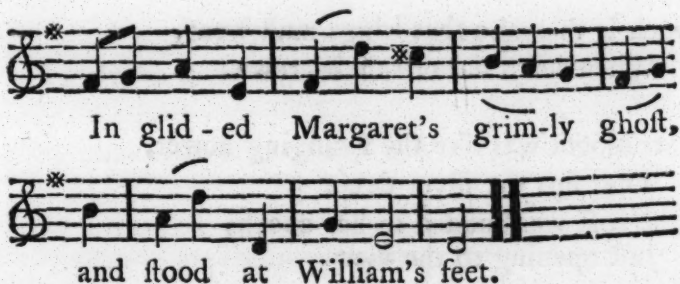


hour, When night and morn - ing meet,

* The two last stanzas were probably added by Ramsay :
 they are evidently spurious.

† The following account of this beautiful ballad is given
 by the author in his Works :

" N. B. In a comedy of FLETCHER, called *The Knight
 of the burning pestle*, old MERRY-THOUGHT enters repeating
 the following verses :



Her face was like an April-morn,
Clad in a wintry cloud :
And clay-cold was her lilly hand,
That held her fable shroud.

So shall the fairest face appear,
When youth and years are flown :

" This was, probably, the beginning of some ballad, commonly known, at the time when that author wrote ; and it is all of it, I believe, that is any where to be met with. These lines, naked of ornament and simple as they are, struck my fancy : and, bringing fresh into my mind an unhappy adventure, much talked of formerly, gave birth to the fore going poem ; which was written many years ago."

The entire ballad of which the above stanza had so fortunate an effect may be found in Dr. Percys *Reliques*, vol. iii. and the *Select collection of English songs*, vol. ii. The "unhappy adventure," here alluded to, was the real history of a young lady, whose hand having been scornfully rejected by her insolent seducer, "the news was brought her when in a weak condition, and cast her into a fever. And in a few days after, I," says Mr. Mallet, "saw her and her child laid in one grave together." See the *Plain Dealer* (a periodical paper, published by Mr. Aaron Hill and Mr. Bond, in 1724, and afterward reprinted in two vols. 8vo.) Nos. 36 and 46.

VOL. II.

S

Such is the robe that kings must wear,
When death has reft their crown.

Her bloom was like the springing flower,
That sips the filver dew ;
The rose was budded in her cheek,
Just opening to the view.

But Love had, like the canker-worm,
Consum'd her early prime :
The rose grew pale, and left her cheek ;
She dy'd before her time.

Awake ! she cry'd, thy true love calls,
Come from her midnight-grave ;
Now let thy pity hear the maid,
Thy love refus'd to save.

This is the dumb and dreary hour,
When injur'd ghosts complain ;
When yauning graves give up their dead,
To haunt the faithless swain.

Bethink thee, William, of thy fault,
Thy pledge and broken oath :
And give me back my maiden-vow,
And give me back my troth.

Why did you promise love to me,
And not that promise keep ?

Why did you swear my eyes were bright,
Yet leave those eyes to weep ?

How could you say my face was fair,
And yet that face forsake ?
How could you win my virgin heart,
Yet leave that heart to break ?

Why did you say my lip 'was' sweet,
And made the scarlet pale ?
Why did I, young witlefs maid !
Believe the flattering tale ?

That face, alas ! no more is fair ;
Those lips no longer red :
Dark are my eyes, now clos'd in death,
And every charm is fled.

The hungry worm my sifter is ;
This winding-sheet I wear :
And cold and weary lasts our night,
Till that last morn appear.

But hark ! the cock has warn'd me hence ;
A long and late adieu !
Come, see, false man, how low she lies,
Who dy'd for love of you.

The lark sung loud ; the morning smil'd,
With beams of rosy red :

Pale William quak'd in every limb,
And raving left his bed.

He hy'd him to the fatal place
Where Margaret's body lay :
And stretch'd him on the grass-green turf,
That wrap'd her breathless clay.

And thrice he call'd on Margaret's name,
And thrice he wept full sore :
Then laid his cheek to her cold grave,
And word spoke never more.



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G L O S S A R Y.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>A <i>at, on.</i> a deid of nicht,
 <i>at dead of night.</i> a fit.
 <i>on foot.</i>
 A' <i>ab.</i> all.
 Abee. alone.
 Abeit. <i>albeit,</i> although.
 Abien. Aboon. above.
 Ae. one, only, sole, each, every. thy ae brother. thy
 only brother. At ae tift, at
 each tift.
 Aff. off.
 Aik. oak.
 Aiken. oaken.
 Ain. own.
 Air. early.
 Aiten. oaten.
 Aits. oats.
 Alane. alone.
 Alland. i. 194.
 Almry. chest.
 Amshack. i. 281.
 An'. and.
 An. if.
 An Anc. one.
 Aneath. beneath.
 Anes. once.
 Vol II.</p> | <p>Aniest. next.
 Anither. another.
 Ann. if.
 Anter. (adventure) chance,
 happen.
 Ark. chest.
 Arms. In arms. arm in arm,
 in each others arms.
 Ase. ashes.
 A-steer. astir, in a clutter
 or ferment.
 Astonyed. stunned.
 Attowre. over.
 Aucht. possession.
 Aught. eight.
 Auld. old.
 Ava. Avae. of all, at all.
 Avow. vow.
 Awa'. away
 Awa'. See Ava.
 Awee. a little.
 Awow. an exclamation. See
 Wow.
 Awfome. awful, frightful,
 terrible.
 Ay. still, even
 Ayont. beyond.
 T</p> |
|--|--|

G L O S S A R Y.

B.

Bagrie. *trash, trumpery.*

Bailie's wife. *The bailie is, in some Scottish burghs, the principal, in others, an inferior magistrate; resembling, in the former case, the mayor, in the latter, the alderman of a Cornish borough.*

Bairded. *bearded.*

Bairn. *Bairns. child, children.*

Baith. *both.*

Balow. *buff.*

Ban'd. *curfed.*

Bang. *bade the bang. flood out the fight.*

Bannocks. *a sort of thick cakes.*

Bansters. *bindsters, men who bind up the sheaves after the reapers.*

Baps. *rolls of bread.*

Bardies. *bardlings, diminutive of bards.*

Barker. *barked, tanned.*

Basin'd, or bawfsand. *white-faced, spotted or freckled in the face with white.*

Bauld. *bold.*

Bawbie. *a Scottish coin, the value of an English half-penny.*

Bawty. *a dogs name.*

Be. *by.*

Bear-bread. *barley-bread.*

Bear-meal. *barley-meal.*

Beats. *baits.*

Becket. *curtesyed.*

Bedone. *set.*

Bee. *See Abec.*

Beer (*r. bear*). *barley.*

Bees. *wild bees. capricious humours, extravagant fancies.*

Beforn. *before.*

Beit. *mend, increase, raise.*

Ben. *in, within, this way, here, into this room. See Butt.*

Bend. *drink.*

Benew. *beneath, below.*

Benifon. *bleffing.*

Be-north. *to the north, or northward of.*

Bent. *Great part of Scotland was formerly, and may be still, unclosed, uncultivated and barely covered with bent, or coarse grass. The bent therefor signifies the open country, in opposition to the inclosures or tilled land round or near a village.*

Berne. *bairn, child.*

Beuk. *book.*

Bewest. *to the west, westward of.*

Bicker. *a wooden dish or vessel, out of which ale is drunk.*

Bide. *abide, stay.*

Bielding. *shelver.*

Big on. *make on.*

Biggit. *built.*

Bigonet. *cap, or coif.*

Billy. *brother.*

Bing'd. *curtesyed.*

G L O S S A R Y.

- Birk. *birch, birch-tree.*
 Birle. *join, club (for liquor); properly to drink, or carouse.*
 Birns. *stalks of burnt beath.*
 Bladder skate. *good for nothing fellow.*
 Blafnit. i. 195.
 Blaw. *blow.*
 Bleid. *bleed, bled.*
 Bleid. *blood.*
 Bleise. *blaze.*
 Blencht. *white, pale?*
 Blin. *stop, cease; also blind.*
 Blink. *light, spark.*
 Blinkan. *glancing, sparkling, twinkling.*
 Blinkin. *shining.*
 Blinking. *pinking.*
 Binkit. *glanced, twinkled.*
 Blinks. *the blythe blinks in her eye. i. 50.*
 Blurt. *tear.*
 Bluter. i. 209.
 Boaked. *retched.*
 Bobbing. *dancing.*
 Bobit. i. 200.
 Bodies. *folks, people, persons. auld warld bodies. predecessors, people of old, or former times. peur body. poor man.*
 Bodin. *provided, furnished.*
 Bonnilie. *prettily.*
 Bonny. Bony. *pretty, handsome, beauteous, goodlike.*
 Boot. *must, beboved to.*
 Borrowstoun merchants. *merchants who reside in a bo-*
rough or incorporated town, in contradistinction, perhaps, to pedlers or travelling merchants, who only traded for ready money.
 Bot. *but, without.*
 Bot and. *and eke, and also.*
 Boughts. *a bught or bought is a little fold in which the ewes are inclosed at milking time.*
 Bougills. *bugle horns.*
 Boun. Boune. *ready, or prepared to go.*
 Bower. *arbour, chamber, woman's apartment.*
 Bown. *going.*
 Bow'r-maid. *Bow'r woman. chamber-maid.*
 Bra'. *brave, fine (in apparel), goodlike.*
 Brachen, or brochen. *a kind of water-gruel, of oatmeal, butter and honey.*
 Bracken. *fern.*
 Brae. *brow or side of a hill, bank, brink.*
 Brag. *boast, crack.*
 Brag. nane durst him brag. i. 271.
 Braid. *broad.*
 Braid. *plait.*
 Brander. *gridiron.*
 Brankit. *Scho brankit fast. she dressed herself hastily.*
 Braist. *burst. near to braist. nearly burst.*
 Braw. *brave, fine.*
 Brawny. *stout, lusty.*

GLOSSARY.

- Brecks. Breiks. *breeches*.
 Brechame. *horse-collar*.
 Breckens. *fern*.
 Bree. *broth, water in which any thing is boiled. barley bree. ale*.
 Brenning. *burning*.
 Brent. *brent her brow, her forehead bigb*.
 Brere. Briere. *briar*.
 Briddel. *bridal, (properly bride-ale), wedding, nuptial-feast*.
 Brigue. *bridge*.
 Broach. *a brooch, fibula or ornamental buckle, having a broad circular rim, and a single tongue, used for fastening the plaid*.
 Brochis. *broches. See Broach*.
 Brok. i. 195.
 Broo. *broth, water in which any thing is boiled*.
 Broom. *leath*.
 Brose. *oatmeal moistened with hot water, generally eaten with butter*.
 Bruik. *enjoy. Coud meise fast love to bruik. ii. 155*.
 Bruik'd. *lov'd, enjoy'd*.
 Brydill renze. *bridle rein*.
 Buckies. *a bucky is the large sea snail*.
 Buckskins. *Virginians*.
 Bughting. *ewe milking. See Boughts*.
 Buft. *cuff'd*.
 Bun. *backside*.
 Burn. *brook, rivulet. Low-rie's burn. river St. Lawrence*.
 Burneist. *burnisb'd, wasb'd, rub'd*.
 Burny. *small burn, brook, rivulet or rill*.
 Burrows town. *burgh or borough, a corporate town*.
 Busk. *deck, dress, prepare. busk up your plaids. do them up, put them in order. busk and boon. make ready, prepare to go*.
 Buiket. *busked, dressed*.
 Busb. *husb*.
 Butt. But. *gae butt. go out. but and ben. out and in, every where. a butt and a benn. an outer and an inner room, a kitchen and a parlour; or, as in another song, a ha' house and a pantry*.
 But and. *and eke, and also*.
 Butter-box. *Dutchmen*.
 Byde. *endure*.
 Byre. *cowhouse, or cowstall*.
 C.
 Ca'. *call. Ca'd. called. ca'd the bicker aft about. put it frequently round*.
 Caddels. *cardles, hot pot, made of ale, sugar, and eggs*.
 Cadgie. *brisk, hearty, chearful*.
 Cadgily. *chearfully*.
 Callour. *cool*.

G L O S S A R Y.

- Camstairie. riotous.
 Can. 'gan, began to.
 Can. knowledge.
 Canker'd. ill temper'd, peevish.
 Canna. cannot.
 Canny. neat, also knowing.
 Cantraps. charms, spells.
 Canty. chearful, merry.
 Caps. cups.
 Carl. carle, old man. Though the word auld is frequently prefixed to this word, it always implies of itself a man considerably past his youth; it would be nonsense to say young carle.
 Carling. wife, old woman.
 Carlings. large grey pease.
 Cartes. cards.
 Castocks. cabbage stalks.
 Catyvis. caitifs, niggards.
 Cauk. chalk.
 Cauld. cold.
 Cauler. Cauller. cool, fresh.
 Cefs. a composition paid by the inhabitants of the highlands of Scotland to the free-booters of that country, for sparing their cattle and effects, better known by the name of black mail.
 Chancy. fortunate.
 Chap. person.
 Chap. knock.
 Chapped stocks. i. 182.
 Chappin. chopine, the English quart.
 Chaft. chastity.
 Cheip. squeak, chirp, make the least noise.
 Cheis. choofe.
 Chield. youth, young fellow, "a slight or familiar way of speaking of a person."
 Christendie. Christendom, i. e. those parts of the world in which Christianity is professed.
 Cla'. See Claw.
 Clag. fault, failing, imperfection.
 Claife. clothes.
 Claithing. cloathing.
 Clapping. embracing.
 Claw. scratch the faces of their enemies with their broad swords.
 Claymore. broadsword.
 Clead. cloath.
 Clean. quite.
 Cled. clad, cloathed.
 Cleiro. din, shrill loud noise.
 Cliding. cloathing.
 Clinked. i. 282. joined, tied or fixed.
 Cliver. clever, active.
 Clocken hen. clucking-ben, hatching-ben.
 Clok beetle.
 Cock. i. 244.
 Cock laird, petty laird? (Q. unde.)
 Cocks. i. 282.
 Cocky. i. 246.
 Coft. bought.
 Cog. milk-pail.
 Coggie. Cogie. diminutive of cog.
 Cogues. Coig. a cog, or cogue

GLOSSARY.

- (according to Ramsey) is a pretty large wooden dish the country people put their pottage in. It is also a drinking vessel of the same materials, differing from the bicker in having no handle.
- Colly. the shepherds dog.
- Conjunct fee. jointure.
- Cooft, cast.
- Coots. literally (bare) ancles, but here, perhaps, some sort of half gaiters, of cloth or leather.
- Crack. chat.
- Cragy. neck.
- Craig. crag, rock.
- Cramasie. crimson.
- Cranthaks. bandy-legged persons.
- Crap. crept.
- Creill. a sort of stout basket, made to be carried on the back of a man or horse.
- Crook. crook my knee. pretend to be lame.
- Crofs. sci. of Edinburgh.
- Crouse. brisk, smart, stout.
- Crowdie. oatmeal moistened with cold water.
- Crowdy mowdy. a sort of gruel.
- Cud. could.
- Cummers. gossips.
- Curroch. (Gaelic.) a coracle, or small highland fishing boat; also a sledge.
- Curtley. i. 99.
- Curty. short. Curty gun is supposed to be a cant phrase for a short pipe.
- D.
- Da. daw, sluggard, or lazy, idle person.
- Daffin. folly.
- Daft. foolish.
- Dandering. wandering to and fro, sauntering, &c. Q. Lord Hailes's authority for this word.
- Dang. put down, overcame.
- Darrd. fell without effect?
- Dart. bit.
- Dather. daughter.
- Daunton. daunt, affright.
- Dawty, fondling, darling.
- Dead-bell. death-bell, passing-bell.
- Deads. deaths.
- Deal. distribute.
- Dearie. little dear, a term of affection.
- Deid. death.
- Deme. dame, mother.
- Deimt. deemed.
- Describing. describing.
- Dighted. wiped, cleaned.
- Dice. set with many a dice. set with figures of dice, done in chequer work.
- Dikes. ditches.
- Dilp. i. 281.
- Dilse. sea-weed.
- Din. noise.
- Ding. throw.
- Dinna. do not.
- Dinlom. noisy.

GLOSSARY.

- Disna. *does not.*
 Dochter. *daughter.*
 Doggie. *little dog.*
 Dominies. *parsons, ministers.*
 Don on. *do on, put on.*
 Dool! *an exclamation of sorrow, pain, grief, mourning, or the like.*
 Door. ii. 45.
 Dofend. *lifeless, cold, impotent.*
 Dought. *could, was able.*
 Doure. *stout, stubborn, sullen.*
 Dow. *dove.*
 Dow. *can, is able to.*
 Dowie. *sad, doleful, melancholly.*
 Downa. *cannot, am unable to.*
 Draff. *grains.*
 Dragen. i. 211.
 Drammock. *meal and water mixed raw.*
 Drappie. *little drop.*
 Dree. *suffer, endure.*
 Dreips. *drops.*
 Dribbles. *drops.* Nor dribbles of drink rins thro' the draff. i. e. *no brewing of ale goes in, no drops of drink run through the malt.*
 Drie. *suffer, endure, undergo.* as fast as she could drie. *as fast as she was able.*
 Dring. *miser, covetous person.*
 Drambly. *disturbed, muddy.*
 Dub. *little pool.*
 Dublaris. *pewter dishes of the largest size.*
 Duddies. *rags, tatters.*
 Duddy. *ragged, tattered.*
 Dud fark. *bit shift, rag of shift.*
 Dule. *dole, sorrow, grief, pain.*
 Duleful. *doleful, sorrowful, painful.*
 Dung. *put down, conquered.*
 Durk. *Highland daggers.*
 Dwam. *quail, fainting fit.*
 Dyne. *dinner (rhythmi gratiâ).* So, however, in another Scottish ballad, never printed:
 "The king but and his nobles a'
 "Sat drinking at the wine;
 "He would ha' nane but his ae daughter,
 "To wait on them AT DYNE."
 BROWN ROBIN.
 E.
 Eard. *earth.*
 Earn. *coagulate.*
 Eatiments. *tenements, rooms.*
 Ee. *eye.*
 Eelift. i. 244.
 Een. *eyes.*
 E'en. *even, evening.* at e'en. *in the evening.* ee'ens, *even as.*
 Eild. *age.*
 Eir. *ever.*

G L O S S A R Y.

Eschew. *avoid.*
 Ettled. *aimed.*
 Ew-bughts. *folds, pens, or small inclosures, where the ewes are milked.*
 Ewie. *diminutive of ewe.*
 Ery, or Iry. *afraid of*

F.

Fa'. *fail.*
 Fadge. *a thick loaf of bread, figuratively, any coarse heap of stuff.*
 Fae. *faub.*
 Fain. *glad; fidgeting fain, itching with joy.*
 Fairly. *wonder.*
 Fairnickl'd. *freckled.*
 Fan. *uben. (Buchans.)*
 Fardles. *oat-cakes, baked thin, and cut into four parts.*
 Fare. *go.*
 Fash. *ne'er fash. never vex or trouble yourself. fash nae mair wi' me. trouble yourself no more with me, about me, or trouble me no more.*
 Fash'd na. *troubled not.*
 Fat. *what. (Buchans.)*
 Faucht. *fight, fought.*
 Fauld. *fold. mony fauld. manyfold, many times.*
 Fawn. *fallen.*
 Fead. *feud, hatred, quarrel.*
 Fecht. *Fechting, fight, fighting.*

Feck. *part, quantity. mony feck. a great number. Maist feck. the greatest part.*
 Fecket. *flecked, particoloured.*
 Feingit. *feigned.*
 Feind. *devil.*
 Fere. *in fere. together.*
 Feris. *companions.*
 Ferliet. *wondered.*
 Ferfs. *fierce.*
 Fey. *predestinated, to that end, doomed to die, under a fatality.*
 Fiddier. *fother, 128lb.*
 Fidgeting fain. *See Fain.*
 Fit. *a fit. on foot.*
 Flees. *flies.*
 Fleeching. *coaxing, flattering.*
 Flet. *flyted, scolded.*
 Flie. *flea.*
 Flinders. *pieces, splinters.*
 Flings. *kicks.*
 Flouks. *flounders, soles.*
 Flowan. *flowing.*
 Flytin. *chiding, scolding.*
 Fodgel. *fat.*
 Fog. *aftergrass.*
 Forby. *besides.*
 Fore. *to the fore. remaining, in existence, in being.*
 Forfairn. *tired, wearied?*
 Forgather d. *Forgatherit. encountered, met.*
 Forpet. *fourth part of a peck.*
 Forsta me. *understand me.*
 Fou. *full, drunk.*
 Fouk. *folks, people.*

G L O S S A R Y.

Fourugh. ii. 74.

Fouth. *abundance, plenty.*

Fow. *full, drunk.*

Frae. *from.*

Freits. *frights, ill omens.* Them
luiks to freits, &c. *those to
whom things appear fright-
ful or ominous will be al-
ways followed by fright-
ful or ominous things.*

Froe. *from.*

Fu' *full, drunk.*

Fuds. ii. 56.

Fumart. *polecat.*

Fun'. *found.*

Furichinish. ii.

Furle. *a measure.*

Fust. And ais the laverok is
fust and loddin. i. e. "*the
lark is wasted and swollen.*
*It seems to be a cant pro-
verbial expression, for
Dinner is ready."* LORD
HAILES. *His Lordship,
however, has afterwards
placed it among the passu-
ges not understood.*

Fut braid sawin. *corn suffi-
cient to sow a foot-breadth,
or a foot-breadth of ground,
on which one may sow.*
LORD HAILES.

Fyl'd. *foul'd.*

G.

Gab. *mouth.*

Gaberlunzie. *a wallet that
hangs on the side or loins.*

*So, in sir D. Linasays Sa-
tyre of the thrie estaits',
Edin. 1602. "Beir ze
that bag upon zeurlun-
zie."*

Gaberlunzie-man. *a wallet
man or tinker, who ap-
pears to have been for-
merly a jack of all trades.*

Gade. *went.*

Gae. *go, gave.*

Gaed, Gae'd. *went.*

Ga'en. *going.*

Gaid. *went.*

Gaif. *gave.*

Gainlays. *denies, contra-
dicts (sub. it').*

Gain-stands. *opposes.*

Gait. *to the gait, gone off.*

Gane. *gone.*

Gang. *go. Ganging. going.*

Gappocks. i. 211.

Gar. *cause.*

Gardies. *arms.*

Garfe. *grafs.*

Gart. *caused, made.*

Gat. *begot.*

Gate. *lane, gait, gesture.*

Gates. *ways.*

Gaun. *Gawn. going.*

Gear. *walib, property, goods
of any kind; head-gear,
head-dress.*

Geck'd. *flouted, mocked;
gecking is casting up the
head in derision.*

Ged heme. *went home.*

Gee. *give.*

Gee. *pet, sulks.*

Geid. *gave.*

GLOSSARY.

- Ghaist. *ghost.*
 Gi. Gie. Gi'e. *give.* Gie'd. *gave.* Gies, *gives.*
 Gimmers, *ewe sheep under two years old*
 Gimp. *jump, slender.*
 Gin. *given.*
 Gin. *if, but.*
 Girnels. *granaries.*
 Gither. *the gither. together;* a' the gither. *altogether.*
 Glaked, *idle, foolish.*
 Glamer. *charm, spell.* "When devils, wizards or jugglers," says Ramsay, "deceive the sight, they are said to cast glamour o'er the eyes of the spectator."
 Glead. *one-eyed.*
 Glen. *a narrow valley between mountains.*
 Glent. *shine, glitter.*
 Gleyd. *Ane crukit gleyd fell our ane huch. a lame old horse fallen over a cliff?*
 Glie. *glee, mirth.*
 Glist. *glistened, glittered.*
 Gloom. *frown, scowl.*
 Glowming. *twilight, evening gloom.*
 Glowr. *stare, look earnestly, look stern.*
 Glowran. *looking watchfully.*
 Glowr'd. *look'd earnestly.*
 Gluve. *ii. 31.*
 Gnidge. *pinch.*
 Goake *simpleton.* a gowk *is properly the cuckow.*
 Gods-pennie. *earnest-money, to bind the bargain.*
 Goodman. *husband, master of the house; the good man of day, the sun.*
 Good wife. *mistress.*
 Gooshets. *stocking clocks.*
 Gou'd. *gold.*
 Gowan. *field daysey, common yellow crowfoot or gold cup, dandelion, &c.*
 Gowd. *gold.*
 Gowden. *golden, as gold.*
 Gowdspink. *gold-finch.*
 Gowff'd. *struck; a metaphor from the game of golf, a sort of rustic tennis.*
 Grain'd. *groan'd.*
 Graith'd. *gowden graith'd.* trapp'd. *caparison'd with gold.*
 Grat. *cryed, wept.*
 Gree. *agree.*
 Gree. *prize, victory.*
 Greet. *cry, weep.*
 Greet. *cry.*
 Greiting. *weeping, tears.*
 Grite. *See Greet.*
 Grots. *mill'd oats.*
 Gryce. *pig.*
 Gude. *Guid. good.*
 Gude-man. *good-man, husband, master of the house.*
 Gufs. *goose.*
 Gutcher. *good fire, grandfather.*
 Gyles. *guiles.*

GLOSSARY.

H.

Ha'. *ball*.

Hacket-kail. *bashed cole-worts*.

Ha'd. *bold*.

Had, as had us in pottage.
&c. read as [will] had, i. e. bold or keep.

Had away. *bold away, keep away.*

Hadden. *bolden*.

Hads. *bolds, keeps*.

Hae. *have*. Hae, there's your faith and troth, Willie. *bold, tenez*.

Haff. Haslens. *half*.

Haggize. *baggis*, a pudding made of a sheeps pluck minced with suet, boiled in the stomach of the animal; a favourite dish in Scotland.

Hail. *whole*.

Hair-mould. *mouldy, hoar or white with mould*.

Hald. Hauld, *bold, habitation, fortress*.

Hale-sale. *wholesale*.

Halesome. *wholesome, bealibful*.

Hallanshaker. *raggamuffin*, beggerly wretch. "A hal-lan," according to Ramsey, "is a fence (built of stone, turf, or a moveable flake of beather) at the sides of the door in country

places, to defend them from the wind. The trembling attendant, he adds, about a forgetful great man's gate or levee, is all expressed in the term hallen-shaker." It may, however, with equal probability, be derived from hail-lons (*rags*). F.

Haper Gallic. *Gaelic, Erse*.

"Aber-Gaelik, *Speak Irish*." Crawford's Notes on Buchanan, p. 15.

Happity leg, *lame leg*.

Harn sheet. *coarse linen cloth used among the poorer people, for sbirts and sheets*.

Haughs. *valleys, or low grounds on the sides of rivers*.

Haus-bane. *neck-bone, neck*.

Hawick gill. *half a mutchkin, double the ordinary gill: so called from the town of that name*.

Hawkit. *white faced*.

Haws. *See Haughs*.

Haws'd her. *took her about the neck, embraced her*.

Heal. *whole*.

Heartfome. *happy*.

Hecht. Heght. *promised*.

Heeze. *to lift up, raise*.

Heezy. i. 183.

Heid. *bebead*.

Heidit. *bebeaded*.

Heiden hill. *bebeading-bill, place of execution*.

GLOSSARY.

- Heir. *inherit.*
 Hek. *beck, rack, out of which the cattle eat their hay or straw.*
 Hellim. *belm, rudder.*
 Hether. *beath.*
 Heyd. *byed.*
 Hight. *promised.*
 Hind. *far hind far beyond.*
 Hinny. *my hinny. my boney.*
 Hint. *a hint. behind.*
 His. *bas.*
 Hobbil. *cobble, patch, mend.*
 Hoggers. *coarse stockings without feet.*
 Holt. *wood?*
 Hool. *busk.*
 Hooly. *slowly, slowly.*
 Hough. *thigh.*
 How. i. 210, 279, *hollow.*
 How. i. 238, *hollow.*
 Howms. *bolms, plains on a river side.*
 Huch. *beugh, cliff, the broken or steep side of a hill.*
 Hund. *bound. hund thetykes. cause the dogs to keep the sheep together.*
 Hunder. *burdr d.*
 Hurklen. *crouching.*
 Huffy'skap. *buswife'ship, buswifery.*
 Hynd. *peasant.*

I.

- Ifardly. *illfavouredly, after an ugly fashion.*
 Ilk. *Ilka. each, every.*
 Ingle. *fire.*

- Ingraft. *engrave.*
 Inlight. *household furniture, in-door stock.*
 Into. *in.*
 Irie. *afraid of apparitions.*
 Irks. *feels uneasy or distressed.*
 Ise. *I shall.*
 Ither. *other, each other.*

J.

- Jack. *a fencible jacket, made with thin pieces of iron quilted in. "By 87th statute, parliament 6 James V. it was provided that all yeamen have jacks of plate." LORD HAILES.*
 Jag. i. 271.
 Jak. *See Jack.*
 Japin. *jesting, jeering, mocking, foolish talk.*
 Jaw. *pow, throw out.*
 Jee'd. *mov'd.*
 Jimp. *slender, tight.*
 Jo. *sweetheart.*
 Jow. *joyul, jolt, knell. Mr. Burns justly observes that this word "includes both the swinging motion and pealing sound of a large bell."*
 Jooks. *low bows.*
 Jupe. *upper garment.*

K.

- Kail. *coleworts, a plant much used in Scotland for pot-*

GLOSSARY.

- tage.*
Kail-yard. *the little yard or garden in which the cole-worts grow.*
Kain. *In Scotland, besides rent, the tenant is often obliged to give his landlord hens, ducks, or other articles, which are called kain-hens, &c. "Sair he paid the kain" will therefore mean, he suffered more grievously than others; was treated with particular severity.*
Kame. *comb.*
Kebbock. *cheese.* **Kebbucks.** *cheeses.*
Keek. *look, peep.*
Keeking - glafs. *looking - glafs.*
Keel. *See Keil.*
Keepit. *kept.*
Keil. *red-ochre.*
Ken. *know.* **Ken'd.** *knew.*
Kent. *known.*
Kent. *a long staff used by shepherds for leaping over ditches.*
Kimmer. *cummer, gossip, commere, F.*
Kinnen. *rabbit.*
Kirk. *church.*
Kirn. *churn.*
Kirtles. *upper petticoats.*
Kist. *chest.* **Kist fou** *of whistles. organ.*
Kit. *a small wooden vessel booped and staved.*
Kith and kin. *acquaintance*
and kindred.
Ky. *cows.*
Kyne. *kin, race.*
Knak. *mock or jest.*
Knockit. *beat, bruised.*
Knowe. *knoll, hillock.*
Kog. *See Cogue.*
Kurchis. *kerchiefs.*
Kyrtle. *upper petticoat.*
Kyth. *See Kith.*
Kythed. *shown.*
- L.
- Lack.** *want.*
Ladjes'. *lads; a sort of double plural.*
Lag. *hindmost.*
Laid. *load.*
Laird. *landed-gentleman.*
Laigh. *low.*
Lain. *a' my lain. all alone. ze're your lain. you're alone. nane but hir lain. none but herself.*
Lairie. *marsh or bog.*
Laith. *loib.*
Lal'ands. *lowlands, low country; the south and east parts of Scotland so called, where the English language prevails, in contradistinction to the highlands, of which the common speech is Gaelic or Irish.*
Land'art town. *country village.*
Lane. *her lane. alone, by herself. to my lane. a-*
- U
- VOL. II.

GLOSSARY.

- lone, by myself.*
 Lang. *long. langs. longas.*
 Lang-kail. *pottage made of coleworts.*
 Langer. *longer. Langeft. longeft.*
 Langsome. *long, tedious.*
 Lap. *leaped.*
 Lapper'd-milk. *milk become fow and clotted by long keeping.*
 Lapwing. *the grey plover.*
 Lauch'd. *laugh'd.*
 Laughters. *laughs.*
 Laugh. *law.*
 Lave. *rest.*
 Laverok. *lark.*
 Law. *low.*
 Lawing free. *shot-free.*
 Lay. *allay, alleviate.*
 Leal. *true, honest.*
 Lear'd. *learned, acquired.*
 Lec. *ground in pasture.*
 lilly-white lee. i. 130.
 Leech. *physician.*
 Leel. *honest.*
 Leese me. Leez me. *a phrase used when one loves or is pleased with any thing.*
 Leglen. *milking-pail.*
 Leigh. *low. Leighlands. lowlands.*
 Leir. *learn.*
 Lemanless. *without husbands or lovers.*
 Lemman. *lover, gallant, sweetheart.*
 Lemmane, *mistress, concubine.*
 Lenno. i. 190.
 Leuch. Leugh. *laughed.*
 Lever. *sooner, rather.*
 Lick. *sly cunning rogue, cheat.*
 Liges. *lieges, subjects.*
 Lightly. *slight, treat disrespectfully.*
 Lilteth. *runs.*
 Liling. *merry making, singing, dancing to music; also running.*
 Limmers. *whores.*
 Linking. *walking quick, tripping.*
 Linkome twyne. *cloth or thread manufactured at Lincoln.*
 Lintwhite. *linnet.*
 Lit. *dye, colour.*
 Lithe. *attend, hearken.*
 Lift. *firmament.*
 Lig. *lye.*
 Loake. *portion, piece or share of something.*
 Loaning. *a little common near country villages, generally the head of a lane, where the cows are milked.*
 Loch. *lake.*
 Loddin. *See Fust.*
 Lo'e. Loo. *love. Loo'd loved.*
 Loon. *rogue, fellow.*
 Loos'd. *set off, begun the battle.*
 Loot. *let, suffered.*
 Losel. *idle rascal, worthless wretch.*
 Loun. *worthless fellow.*
 Loup. *leap.*

GLOSSARY.

- Lourd. *wished?*
 Lout. *stoop, bow down.*
 louted her down. *stooped down.*
 Low. *blaze, flame.*
 Lown. *rogue, rascal.*
 Lowns. *is lown, calm, still?*
 Luck. *have the good fortune; also enclose, shut up, fasten*
 Lucken. *close, growing closely together, or close joined to one another.*
 Lucky young. *too young.*
 Lue. *love.* Lued. *loved.*
 Lugs. *ears.*
 Luik. *look.*
 Luk. *look, search.* I zern
 fulfane To luk my heid,
 and sit down by you. i. e.
 *"I earnestly long to sit
 down at your side, after
 having first searched my
 head, that there be no ani-
 mals about me."* LORD
 HAILES*.
 Lurdanes. *lordings?* Lur-
 dane means properly *dunce,*
- blockhead, sot; not, as has
 been foolishly imagined,
 from lord Dane, but from
 lourdin, or falourdin.
 French.*
 Luve. *love.* Luver. *lover.*
 Lyart. *boary, grey-haired.*
 Lythe, *shelter, shade, situa-
 tion protected from the sun.*

M.

- Mabbies. *mabs, mobs, caps.*
 Mac. *more.*
 Mac. *the cry of the lamb.*
 Maik. *mate, fellow, marrow,
 like.*
 Main'd. *moan'd.*
 Mair. *more.*
 Maist. *most.*
 Mait. *might.*
 Mane. *moan.*
 Mang. *like to mang. like
 mad?*
 Marrow. *mate*
 Maskene-fatt. *masbing-fat,
 a large vessel used in brew-*

* A Spanish lovers sweetheart, in this case, would probably have taken that care upon herself. "Our pleasurable ideas," says Mr. Swinburne, "were a little ruffled by the sight of some hundred of women in the villages [in Valencia] sitting in the sun loufing each other, or their husbands and children. When a young woman," he adds, "condescends to seek for lice in a mans head, it is supposed that the last favours have been granted by the fair one, or at least that he may have them for asking." *Travels in Spain*, p. 93. This country seems two or three centuries behind Scotland in point of decency.

GLOSSARY.

- ing.*
 Maskin-pat. *tea-pot.*
 Ma't. *malt.*
 Mat. *might.*
 Maukin. *bare.*
 Maun. *must.* Maunna. *must not.*
 Mavis. *thrush.*
 Mawking. *bare.*
 May. *maid, young woman.*
 Mazer dish. *a drinking cup of maple. The original reading (thus altered by Dr. Percy) is ezar, which he explains azure.*
 Meal-kail. *soup with pot-berbs and meal.*
 Mease. *mess, i. e. to make up the number four.*
 Meikle. *much.*
 Meil-fek. *meal-sack.*
 Meise. *move, soften, mollify.*
 Mel. *meddle, interfere.*
 Menfe. *grace, decorate.*
 Menzie. *company, retinue, followers.*
 Merk. *marks. The Scottish mark is, at present, a nominal coin, value 1s. 1½d. English.*
 Meshanter. *misadventure, misfortune, disaster*
 Mickle. *much.*
 Milk-bowie. *milk-bowl, wooden vessel into which the ewes are milked.*
 Milk-syth. *milk-strainer*
 Mill. *snuff-born, snuff-box.*
 Minny. *mother.*
 Minstrels. *musicians, fiddlers, pipers.*
 Mirk. *dark.*
 Misanter. *misadventure.*
 Mister. *need. their mister. what they need or want, the necessaries of life.*
 Mither's. *mothers.*
 Mittans. *woolen or worsted gloves.*
 Moggans. *The same with hoggars, which see.*
 Mony. *many.*
 Mote. *might. what mote bee. what it might be, what might be the matter.*
 Mou. *mouth.*
 Mought. *might.*
 Mucked. *cleansed.*
 Muckle. *much; also, great, large.*
 Mudie. *ii. 23.*
 Muir. *moor.*
 Mun. *must.*
 Mutches. *linen coifs or hoods*
 Mutchkin. *a liquid measure, the quantity of an English pint.*
 Myself. *myself.*

N.

- Na. Nae. *no, not.*
 Naething. *nothing.*
 Nainfell. *Her nainfell. Hur nane fell. Hur nown self; in ridicule of the bigblander's first attempts to speak English.*

GLOSSARY.

Nane. *none.*

Neeft. *next.*

Neez. i. 275.

Nieft. *next.*

Nocht. *not.*

Nor. *than.*

Norland. *north, northern.*

Norse. *Norway.* Norfs.

Norways.

Notour. *notorious*

Nought. *nothing.*

Nout feet. *neats-feet, cow-beels.*

Nurice-fee. *nurse's fee.*

O.

O'. *of.*

Obraid. *upbraid.*

'Oman. *woman.*

Ony. *any.*

Or. *ere, before.*

Orifons. *prayers.*

Our. *over.*

Out-shinn'd. *bowlegg'd.*

Out-fight. *out-door flock.*

Owr. Owre. *over.* Owr word. *burthen (of a song).*

Owrlay. *cravat.*

Owsen. *oxen.*

Oxter. *arm-pit. in his oxter. under his arm.*

P.

Pa. *parw, band.*

Pa'. ii. 65, 67.

Pack. *gang, parcel of people.*

Paction, *contract, agree-*

ment.

Padell. i. 194.

Paiks. *got their paiks. got well beat.*

Parridge spurtle. *a sort of iron spoon used to oatmeal pudding?*

Partons. *crab-fish.*

Pat. *pot.*

Pat. *put.*

Paw. ii. 45.

Pawky. *sly, shrewd, cunning.*

Pearl blue. *light blue.*

Pearling. Pearlins. *thread-lace.*

Peat pat. *place where peats are dug.*

Peet-creel. *a wicker basket in which peats or turves are carried.*

Pepper-polk. i. 194.

Peshaw. *show.*

Pens. *plumes, finery.*

Philabeg. *little kilt, the kind of short petticoat worn by the highlanders instead of breeches.*

Phraze. *noise, fuss.*

Pibrochs. *martial tunes, so called, peculiar to the highlanders, and performed on the bagpipe; of which see a fine and curious description in Dr. Beatties Essays on laughter and ludicrous composition (a note).*

Pickle. *small share.* Pickles. *small quantities.*

GLOSSARY.

- Pinners.** *a particular ornament for the head, not now in use.*
Pint-stoup. *See Stoup.*
Pith. *strength, might, force.*
Placads. *placards, public proclamations.*
Plack. *a Scotch coin, value two bodals (bothwells) or 4d. Scotch, i. e. the third of a penny English.*
Plaidie. *a piece of chequered and variegated stuff, which the women wear by way of a hood. See Tartan.*
Plaiding. *See Tartan.*
Plak. *See Plack.*
Playand. *playing.*
Pled. *pleaded.*
Pleen. *complain.*
Plenishing. *stock.*
Pletr. *planted.*
Plouckie-fac'd. *pimpled.*
Pluche. *plough.*
Pockpuds. *poke-puddings, or pudding-pokes, a name of derision given to the English, from their attachment to the bag-pudding.*
Pou. *pull. Pou'd.* *pulled.*
Pow. *poll, scull, pate, head.*
Pow-fodie. *ram-head soup.*
Prefs. *ii. iii.*
Prick'd. *spur'd.*
Pri'd. *See Prie.*
Prie. *prove, taste, try. Pried.*
Priv'd. *proved, tasted, tried.*
Priving. *proof, taste, trial.*
Progues. *brogues; bigland*
- does, made of the rare hide, without soles.*
Protty. *pretty, bonny.*
Pud. *pulled. Puing.* *pulling.*
Puddy. *a kind of cloth, not now used.*
Putted the stane. *threw the stone, a country exercise.*
- Q.
- Quarters.** *lodgings.*
Quat. *quit, quitted.*
Quey. *beifer, or young cow.*
Quha. *who.*
Quharfoir. *wherefor.*
Quhat. *Quhaten a. Quhat-ten.* *what.*
Quhen. *when.*
Quher. *where.*
Quhilk. *which.*
Quhittil. *whittle, knife.*
Quhyle. *while.*
Quod. *quoib, say, says, said.*
- R.
- Rade.** *rode.*
Randy. *i. 183.*
Rang. *reigned.*
Rant. *roar, be jovial, be jolly.*
Ranted. *talked loud, made a noise, were or was jovial.*
Rantin. *a ranting fire. a roaring fire.*
Rantry-tree. *rown-tree, the*

GLOSSARY.

- mountain ash, a preservative against witchcraft.*
 Ranty-tanty. i. 182.
 Rax. reach, stretch. Rax the rout. ii. 74.
 Ream. cream.
 Reave. bereave.
 Reck. care. What recks. *what signifies. See What reck.*
 Red coats. *English soldiers.*
 Rede. advice.
 Rede. advise.
 Reek. smoke. Reeking-het. *smoking hot.*
 Rest. bereft.
 Regal. regale.
 Remead. remedy.
 Revers. robbers, pirates, banditti.
 Rin. run.
 Ring. reign.
 Ringle-ey'd. *with weak blue eyes.*
 Rive. split, burst.
 Rock. d. staff.
 Rokely. long cloak.
 Rofts. roasts, any thing requiring to be broiled.
 Row. roll, wrap. Row'd. *rolled, wrapped.*
 Rowth. plenty, abundance.
 Rude. rood, cross.
 Rullions. *a sort of brogues or shoes made from the raw hide, when taken from the beast, and shaped to the feet without other preparation.*
 Runkled. *wrinkled.*
 Ruse. toom ruse. *empty boast?*
 Ryal. royal.
 Ryfarts. radishes.

S.

- Sae. so.
 Saft. soft. Saftly. softly.
 Sair. sore.
 Sakeless. innocent.
 Sall. ball.
 Sald. sold. *sold by kind.* ii. 122.
 Samen. same.
 Sangs. songs.
 Sark. shirt, shift. *fark of God. surplice.*
 Sarked. shifted, smocked.
 Saucht. quiet.
 Saul. soul.
 Saut. salt.
 Saw. saying, maxim, proverbial expression.
 Scadlips. i. 211.
 Scale. spread, d. perse, fly *d. ferent ways.*
 Scant. scarce; also penurious.
 Scantly. scarcely.
 Scheit. sheet.
 Schene. sheen, shining.
 Schiples, shipless, without ships.
 Scho. she.
 Schone. shoes.
 Schro. besbrew, curse. I

GLOSSARY.

- schro the lyar, fu leis me
zow. "curse you for [a]
liar, I love you heartily."
LORD HAILES.
- Schuke. *shook*.
Schule. *shovel*.
Schynand. *shining*.
Scornfu'. *scornful*.
Scraps. *scrapes*.
Scrimped. *poor, mean, bare*.
Scrimpit. *narrow, contracted, covetous*.
Scuds. *ale*.
Scuff. *brush, go or walk swiftly, as if scarcely to touch the ground*.
Scul. i. 190.
Seim. *semblance*.
Sel. Sell. *self*.
Sen. *since*.
Se'nteen. *seventeenib*.
Sefs. *sesses, taxes*.
Seugh. *furrow, ditch*.
Sey. *greensey apron. say, a kind of woolen stuff*.
Seyd. *essay'd, tried*.
Shanks. *legs. rade on good shanks nagy. a cant phrase for walked*.
Shath-mont. "Shathmont, in old Scotish, means the fist closed with the thumb extended." Scots Musical Museum. Q.
Shaw. *wood, or woody bank*.
Sheene. *filken sheene. shining silk*.
Sheene. *shoes*.
Shent. *hurt, confounded*.
Shield. *a shield, or shealing*
- is a slight or temporary erection by shepherds or herdsmen on the mountains for the convenience, in summer, of attending their flocks or cattle*.
Shimmer'd. *shone. Shimmering. shining*.
Shog. *jog*.
Shoo. *shoe. so ill to shoo. so difficult to please; a metaphor from the smiths shop*.
Shoon. *shoes*.
Shot the lock. *put back the bolt; opened the door*.
Shure. *shore, beer'd*.
Shute. *shout*.
Shyre. *As shyre a lick. as clean a cheat; properly clear, pure*.
Sic. *such*.
Sicht. *sighed*.
Sick. Sickan. Sicken. Sike. *such*.
Sike. *a little rill, commonly dry in summer*.
Siker. *sure*.
Siklike. *such like*.
Silder. *silver*.
Siller. *silver, money; l'argent*.
Sindle. *seldom*.
Sine. Sin syne. *since*.
Sith. *since*.
Skaith. *hurt*.
Skair. *fear, fright*.
Skant. *See Scant*.
Skerfs. *scarce*.
Skink. *a kind of strong broth*

GLOSSARY.

- made of cows hams or knuckles.
 Skinkled. sparkled.
 Skipper. master of a small vessel.
 Sklaif. slave.
 Slaes. floss.
 Slaid. flew.
 Slaited. ii. 163. "wbetted; or, perhaps, wiped." P.
 Slee. fly.
 Slim. a slim person is one that cannot be trusted.
 Smore. smother.
 Smurl'd. smiled.
 Smylefs. smileless, dejected, sorrowful.
 Snae. Snaw. snow.
 Sned. cut.
 Sneezing. snuff.
 Snell. loud.
 Snifhing. "In its literal meaning is snuff made of tobacco; but in this song it means sometimes contentment, a husband, love, money, &c." RAMSAY.
 Snood. band or fillet for tying up a young woman's hair.
 Snout. nose.
 Soddin. seethed, enough boiled.
 Sodgers. soldiers.
 Soud. should.
 Soughing. sighing; an expression peculiar to the sound made by the wind among trees, &c.
 Soums. scores.
 Sounding. blowing his horn.
 Soup. sup, small quantity.
 Souple. swif, nimble; also flexible.
 Sowens. flummery; oatmeal porridge in water till sour, then boiled to a consistency and eaten with milk or butter.
 Sow-libber. sow-gelder.
 Soy. filken soy. ii. 24.
 Spack. spoke.
 Spear. ask.
 Speel'd. climb'd, clumb.
 Speer. ask, enquire.
 Speere. The speere was a hole in the wall of a house through which the family received and answered the enquiries of strangers, without being under the necessity of opening the door or window.
 Speir. ask.
 Speldens. dry'd white-fish.
 Spier'd. ask'd.
 Spill. spoil, destroy.
 Spindles and whorles. implements used in spinning with the distaff.
 Spiogs. i. 189.
 Splee-fitted. splay-footed.
 Spring. tune.
 Spurtill. i. 194.
 Stalwart. strong, stout, valiant.
 Stanc'd. stationed.
 Stank. large pond or pool of standing water.
 Staw. stole.

GLOSSARY.

- Stean *stone*.
 Stended. *stalked, moved with long steps*.
 Stecks. *cloves, stuts*.
 Stecks. *fireaks*.
 Steer. *stir*. I winna steer thee. i. 267.
 Stent. *stop, cease*.
 Stenze. i. 195.
 Sting. i. 254. *See the note*.
 Stint. *stopped*.
 Stirk. *bullock*.
 Stocks i. 182.
 Stoup. *a vessel for measuring or holding liquor; as the gill-stoup, marrow-bone-stoup, choppine-stoup, pint-stoup, quart-stoup, gallon-stoup, water-stoup; also a pillar, as stoup of weir*.
 Stoure. *dust (in motion)*.
 Stoun. Stown. *stolen*.
 Strae. *straw*. Had fair strae death tane her awa! *bad she dyed a natural death*.
 Straif. *stroke*.
 Straiks. *strokes*. Strake. *stroke*.
 Strake. Straked. *struck*.
 Strick. *strict*.
 Sturt. *trouble, vexation*.
 Sune. *soon*.
 Suffie. *care, anxiety, trouble*.
 Suthron. (*southern*) *English*.
 Swaird. *grassy surface of the ground*.
 Swankies. *swainkins, clever young fellows*.
 Swaets. i. 212.
 Swak. i. 262.
 Swapped. *exchanged*.
 Swats. *small ale*.
 Swear. Sweer. *backward, unwilling, averse*.
 Swith. *quickly*.
 Sybows. *young onions*.
 Syke. *See Sike*.
 Syne. *after, after that, after-ward, then. tunc as syne. soon as late*.

T.

- Tain. *taken*.
 Tait. i. 280.
 Tak. *take*.
 Taken. *token*.
 Tald. *told*.
 Tane. *one*.
 Tangles. *sea-weed*.
 Tap. *top*. Tap-knots. *top-knots*.
 Tappit hen. *the Scottish quart stoup; so called from a small knob (tap or top) on the lid, peculiar to that vessel; those hens which we, in England, call copped (or crested) hens, being in Scotland called tappit (tapped or topped) hens*.
 Tarrow. *take pet*.
 Tarry woo. *the wool of a sheep that has been tarred?*
 Tartan. i. 211. *also plaiding, cross-striped or checkered stuff of various co-*

G L O S S A R

- tours worn by the Highlanders.* Tartan plaid.
 Tartan screen. *large piece of such like stuff, worn by the women over their head and shoulders.*; also some kind of pottage, see i. 211.
 Tarveals. *plague us, torment us (with fretfulness and ill humour.)*
 Tashed. *stained, spotted.*
 Tauld. *told.*
 Teats. *small parcels.*
 Tees'd. *nibbled.*
 Temper pin. i. 175.
 Tent. *beed.* Tenty. *beedful, cautious.*
 Thae. *these, those.*
 Thairs. *there is.*
 The. *to.* the gither. *together.* the night. *to night.*
 Thee. *thrive.*
 Thift. *theft.*
 Thimber. ii. 139.
 Thir. *these.*
 Thocht. *thought.*
 Thochts. *thoughts.*
 Thole. *suffer, endure.*
 Thou's. Thouse. *thou shalt.*
 Thrang. *busy.*
 Thrangs. *throngs, crouds, presses.*
 Thraw. *twist, twine, turn, manage, cross, thwart.*
 Thraw-cruk. *an instrument used by husbandmen for twisting hay, &c. into ropes.*
 Thrawis. *throes, pangs, agonies.* Thrifsles *thistles.*
 Thud. *stroke, noise or sound occasioned by a blow, or the fall of any heavy body.*
 Tiff. *good order.*
 Tift. *puff.*
 Till. *to.*
 Tinclair. *tinker.*
 Tine. *lose.*
 Tinkler. *tinker.*
 Tint. *lost.*
 Tippony. *twopenny; ale sold for two pence a Scottish pint.*
 Tirled. *tirled at the pin. twirled the latch, attempted to open the door.*
 Tither. *other.*
 Titter. *rather, sooner.*
 Titty. *sister.*
 Tocher. Tocher good. *marriage portion, fortune.*
 Todlen. *todling, walking with a rolling short step, like a child, rocking, tottering.*
 Tone. *one.*
 Toofal. *ere the toofal of the night. before nightfall; an image, Mr. Lambe thinks, drawn from a suspended canopy, so let fall as to cover what is below.*
 Toom. *empty.* Toom'd. *emptied.*
 Tossh. *tight, neat.*
 Tother. *other.*
 Touk of drum. *sound of drum, beat of drum.*

GLOSSARY.

- Tow. *flux.*
Tow me owre the wa. *let me over the wall by a rope.*
Toys. *beaddresss anciently worn*
Travelling. *in travail, in labour.*
Trene. *wooden.*
Trews. *Highland pantaloons, breeches and stockings all of one piece.*
Trieft forth. *appoint forth; "draw forth by assignation."*
Troch. *trough.*
Troth. *truth.*
Trouze. *See Trews. The word seems here used for the stockings only.*
Trow. *believe.*
Trows. *Highland trows. Higblandmen. See Trews.*
Truncheour. *trencher.*
Tul. Tull. *to.*
Turs. i. 194.
Twa. *two.*
Twal. *twelve.*
Twche. *tough.*
Tweel. *a particular cloth.*
Twin. *part. Twin'd. parted. Twin'd of. parted from, deprived of.*
Twirtle twist. ii. 148.
Tyke. *dog.*
Tyne. *be lost, die.*
- U.
- Uder. *other.*
- Unco'. *very; also, uncouth, strange, wonderful.*
Uneasy. *difficult.*
Unkend. *unknown.*
Unmuft. Unmuvit. *unmoved, undisturbed.*
Unsonfic. *unlucky.*
Upo'. *upon.*
- V.
- Valziant. *valiant.*
Vaunty. *boastful.*
Vow. *See Wow.*
- W.
- Wad. *a wad. in paron.*
Wad. *would. Wadna. would not.*
Wae. *woe. wae worth ze. woe be with ye, woe befull ye.*
Waefo. *Waeiful. woeful.*
Wacs me. *woe is me!*
Waik. *weak.*
Warld. *world.*
Wald. *join.*
Wale. *choose; also choice, best.*
Wallowit. *wan, faded.*
Waly waly. *an exclamation of grief, sorrow, &c.*
Wames. *bellies.*
Wan, *got.*
Wan. *pale.*
Wan chanfic. *unlucky.*
Wandoghts. *silly, weak, im-*

GLOSSARY.

- Whilk. *which.*
potent persons.
 War. war em a'. *fight or beat them all.*
 War. *worse*
 Warde. *warn, advise.*
 Ware. *bestow, spend.*
 Wark. *work.*
 Warld. *world, time.* Warlds. *times. See Bodies.*
 Wat. *wet.*
 Wat. Wate. *throw, know, believe.*
 Water stoups. *conical wooden vessels, in which water is fetched or kept.*
 Wauk. *walk.*
 Wauken. *waken.*
 Wawking of the fauld. *watching of the fold? tending of the flock or herd.*
 Wayward. *perverse, headstrong.*
 Weaponshaw. *show of arms or weapons, a sort of militia review; nearly as much care being formerly taken that the people were supplied with arms, as is taken at present that they are deprived of them.*
 Wear. *drive, gather.*
 Wearifu'. *wearisome, vexatious.*
 Weary. *wearisome, disagreeable; also, vexed, sorrowful.*
 VOL. II.
- Wecht. *weight, an implement used in winnowing. It resembles a sieve in form, but the bottom is of skin or canvas not perforated.*
 Wed. to wed. *in pawn.*
 Weddeen. *wedding.*
 Wee. *little.* Wee bit. *little piece.* Wee wee. *very little.*
 Weel. *well.*
 Ween. *think.*
 Weerd. *fortune, fate.*
 Weers. *1. 278.*
 Weet. *wet, rain.*
 Weil bodin. *well provided, well furnished.*
 Weir. *war.*
 Weit. *wet.*
 Weit. *with 't, with it.*
 Well far'd. *well favoured, handsome.*
 Wend. *go.*
 Westlin. *west, western.*
 Wexed. *waxed, grew, became.*
 Wha. *who.*
 Whase. *whose.*
 Whang. *large slice.*
 What reck. *nevertheless.*
 What recks. *what matters, what signifies.*
 What an a. *what, what kind of a.*
 Whigs. *enemies to the government before, and friends to it since the revolution; Presbyterians,*
 Y

G L O S S A R Y.

- Williamites, Hanoverians.*
 Whinging. *whining*
 Whorles. *See Spindles.*
 Wicht. *wight, man.*
 Wicht. *strong.*
 Wid. *would.*
 Widdershines. *of a widder-shines grow. that grows backward, the wrong way, contrary to the course of the sun?*
 Widow. *widower.*
 Wie. *little. the wie thing I hae. the little matter I have.*
 Wilily. *flyly, cunningly.*
 Wilks. *perriwinkles.*
 Wiltu. *wilt thou.*
 Win. *get. Sal never win a-boon't ava. will never get the better of it at all.*
 Winna. *will not.*
 Winsome. *comely, agreeable, engaging.*
 Wis. *traw, know, believe, think; there is no modern word perfectly synonymous or equivalent.*
 Wifs. *wish.*
 Wist. *known, thought, believed, wished.*
 Wit. *know.*
 Withershins. *the wrong or contrary way.*
 Wittin. *known.*
 Won'd. *liv'd, dwell'd.*
 Wons. *lives, dwells.*
 Woo'. *wool.*
 Wood. *furious, mad. Wood-wroth. furiously wrathful.*
 Wordy. *worthy.*
 Worries. *chokes, suffocates.*
 Wow. *wow.*
 Wow. *O wow! wow, O wow! an exclamation; implying sometimes eagerness, sometimes wonder.*
 Wraith. *ghost, spirit.*
 Wrang. *wriggle.*
 Wratacks. *rickety persons, persons unable to walk as they should do?*
 Wreath. *my Jemmy's wreath. his apparition. wrea'h of snaw. heap of snow.*
 Wun. *live, dwell.*
 Wyle. *entice.*
 Wylie. *cunning.*
 Wyte. *blame.*

Y.

- Yade. *mare.*
 Yates. *gates.*
 Yeed. *went.*
 Ye'r. *your.*
 Ye's. *you shall.*
 Yestreen. *yesternight.*
 Yle. *isle. in fair Scotland the yle. nonsense.*
 Yonker. *young man.*

G L O S S A R Y.

Z.

that of gh.

Ze. ye. N. B. This letter at the beginning of a syllable has the power of y, in the middle of one, before a consonant,

Zou. you.

Zour. your.

Zeir. year.

Zii. yet.

Zule. Christmas.

Zung. young.

O M I S S I O N S.

Beir. barley.

Bird. a term of endearment to women.

Bogle. a rural diversion; called, in some parts,

Bogle bo about stack.

Praise be blest. i. 166. A similar expression is used

by the common people

in London: Thanks be

praised. Nonsense to

avoid profaneness.

Stocks. Chapped stocks.

i. 182. boiled cabbage-

stalks, chopped up with

butter.

Wasted, under the word Fust, should be roasted; and Ramsay is twice misprinted for Ramsay: the words Whilk. which. have likewise got shuffled from the top of one page to that of another.

* * * It is said, in p. lxx. of the historical essay, that "The dialect he [Alexander Ross] uses is broad Buchans:" which proves a mistake. It is the vulgar dialect of Angus.

P. xcvi. That this gallant monarch was a musician is sufficiently ascertained. At the second meeting he had with his queen at Newbottle, after the company had drunk, "Incountynent the kynge begonne before hyr to play of the clarycordes, and after of the lute, which pleasid hyr varey much." (Lelands *Collectanea*, 1770, III. 284.)

ADDITIONAL SONGS.

IN CLASS I.

SONG LV.*

‘COWDEN’-KNOWS.†

BY MR. CRAWFORD.

WHEN summer comes, the swains on Tweed
Sing their successful loves,
Around the ewes and lambkins feed,
And music fills the groves.

But my lov'd song is then the broom,
So fair on Cowden-knows;
For sure so sweet, so soft a bloom
Elsewhere there never grows.

There Colin tun'd his oaten reed,
And won my yielding heart;
No shepherd e'er that dwelt on Tweed
Could play with half such art.

† See Vol. I. p. 118.

He sung of Tay, of Forth, and Clyde,
The hills and dales all round,
Of Leader-haughs, and Leader-fide;
Oh! how I blest'd the found!

Yet more delightful is the broom
So fair on Cowden-knows;
For sure so fresh, so bright a bloom
Elsewhere there never grows.

Not Tiviot braes, so green and gay,
May with 'this' broom compare,
Not Yarrow banks in flow'ry May,
Nor the bush aboon Traquair.

More pleasing far are Cowden-knows,
My peaceful happy home,
Where I was wont to milk my ewes
At even among the broom.

Ye powers that haunt the woods and plains
Where Tweed with Tiviot flows,
Convey me to the best of swains,
And my lov'd 'Cowden'-knows.

S O N G LVIII.*

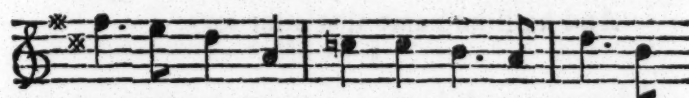
THE BONIE LAD THAT'S FAR AWA.



O how can I be blythe and glad, Or



how can I gang brilk and braw, When the



bo-nie lad that I loe best Is o'er the



hills and far a-wa, When the bo - nie lad



that I loe best Is o'er the hills and far



a - wa?

My father pat me frae his door,
My friends they hae disown'd me a',
But there is ane will tak my part,
The bonie lad that's far awa.

A pair o' gloves he bought to me,
And filken snoods he gae me twa,
And I will wear them for his sake,
The bonie lad that's far awa.

O weary winter soon will pass,
And spring will cleed the birken shaw,
And my young babie will be born,
And he'll be hame that's far awa.

IN CLASS II.

SONG XXIII.*

WHAT CAN A YOUNG LASSIE DO WI' AN AULD
MAN.



What can a young lafs-ie, what shall a



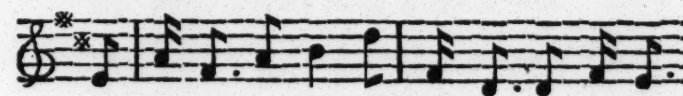
young lafs-ie, What can a young lafs-ie do wi'



an auld man? Bad luck on the pennie that



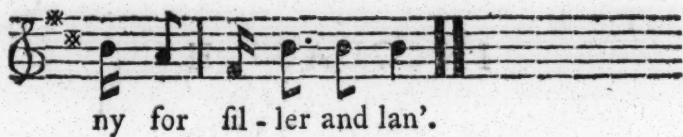
tempted my minnie To sell her poor Jennie



for fil-ler an' lan', Bad luck on the pennie



that tempted my minnie To sell her poor Jen-



He's always compleenin frae morning to e'enin,
 He hofts and he 'hirples' the weary day lang;
 He's doyl't and he's dozin, his blude it is frozen:
 O, dreary's the night wi' a crazy auld man!

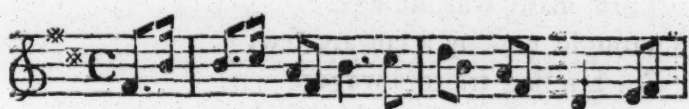
He hums and he hankers, he frets and he cankers,
 I never can please him, do a' that I can;
 He's peevish, and jealous of a' the young fellows;
 O, dool on the day I met wi' an auld man!

My auld auntie Katie upon me taks pity,
 I'll do my endeavour to follow her plan;
 I'll cros him, and wrack him, untill I heart break
 him,
 And then his auld brafs will buy me a new pan.

IN CLASS III.

SONG XIV.*

SUCH A PARCEL OF ROGUES IN A NATION.



Fare - weel to a' our Scot-ish fame, Fare-



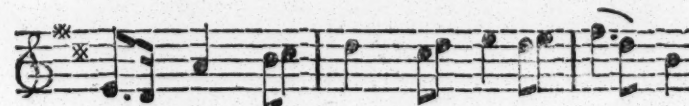
weel our an-cient glo - ry; Fare-weel e-ven



to the Scot-ish name, Sae fam'd in mar-tial



sto - ry! Now Sark rins o'er the Sol -



way fands, And I'weed rins to the o-cean,



To mark where England's pro-vince stands:

SONG XV*.

O KENMURE'S ON AND AWA, WILLIE†.



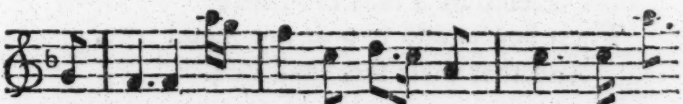
O Ken-mure's on and a-wa; Wil-lie, O



Ken-mure's on and a-wa: An Ken-mure's



lord's the brav-est lord That e-ver Gal-lo-

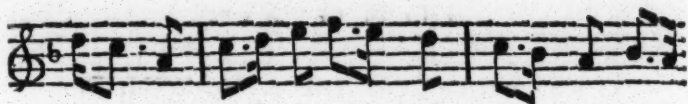


way faw. Suc-cess to Kenmure's band, Willie!

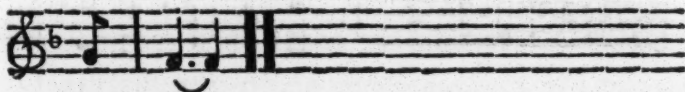


Suc-cess to Ken-mure's band! There's no a

† William Gordon, viscount Kenmure, was commander in chief of the chevaliers forces in the south of Scotland. Having joined general Forster, and marched to Preston in Lancashire, he there surrendered himself a prisoner at discretion, and was (very unjustly, as some thought) beheaded on Tower-hill, 24th February, 1715.



heart that fears a whig That rides by Ken-



mure's hand.

Here's Kenmure's health in wine, Willie,
 Here's Kenmure's health in wine;
 There ne'er was a coward o' Kenmure's blude,
 Nor yet o' Gordon's line.

O Kenmure's lads are men, Willie,
 O Kenmure's lads are men;
 Their hearts and swords are metal true,
 And that their faes shall ken.

They'll live or die wi' fame, Willie,
 They'll live or die wi' fame;
 But soon wi' founding victorie
 May Kenmure's lord come hame!

Here's Him that's far awa, Willie,
 Here's Him that's far awa;
 And here's the flower that I lo'e best,
 The rose that's like the snaw.

S O N G X I X * .

THERE'LL NEVER BE PEACE TILL JAMIE COMES
HAME.



By yon cas-tle wa', at the close of



the day, I heard a man sing, tho' his



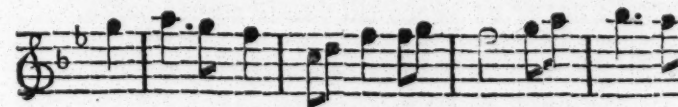
head it was grey; And as he was sing-



ing the tears down came: There'll never be

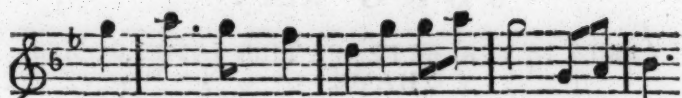


peace till Jamie comes hame. The church is

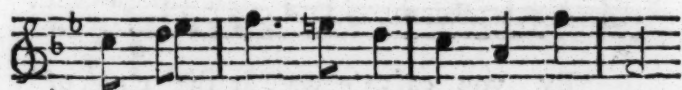


in ru-ins, the state is in jars, De-lu-sions,

A a 2



op-pref-fions, and murderous wars, We dare



na weel fay't, but we ken wha's to blame :



There'll ne - ver be peace till Ja - mie



comes hame.

My seven braw sons for Jamie drew sword,
 And now I greet round their green beds in the yerd;
 It brak the sweet heart of my faithfu' auld dame :
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame.
 Now life is a burden that bows me down,
 Sin I tint my bairns, and he tint his crown ;
 But till my last moments my words are the same,
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame.

(257)

S O N G XXXIV*.

YE JACOBITES BY NAME.



Ye Ja-co-bites by name, give an ear, give



an ear; Ye Ja-co-bites by name, give an



ear; Ye Ja-co-bites by name, Your fautes



I will proclaim, Your doctrines I maun blame,



You shall hear.

What is right, and what is wrang, by the law, by
the law?

What is right, and what is wrang, by the law?

What is right, and what is wrang?

A 2 3

A short sword, and a lang,
A weak arm, and a strang
For to draw.

What makes heroic strife, fam'd afar, fam'd afar ?
What makes heroic strife, fam'd afar ?
What makes heroic strife ?
To whet th' assassins' knife,
Or hunt a parent's life
Wi' bludie war.

Then let your schemes alone, in the state, in the
state ;
Then let your schemes alone, in the state ;
Then let your schemes alone,
Adore the rising sun,
And leave a man undone
To his fate.

S O N G XXXIV**.

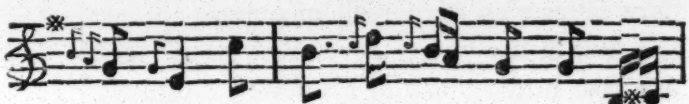
ORANANAOIG, OR, THE SONG OF DEATH.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

A Gaelic air.



Farewell, thou fair day, thou green earth and



ye skies, Now gay with the broad fet - ting



fun! Farewell, loves and friendships, ye dear



tender ties! Our race of ex-is-tence is



run. Thou grim king of terrors, thou life's



gloomy foe, Go frighten the coward and slave!



Go teach them to tremble, fell ty-rant ! but



know, No terrors hast thou to the brave.

Thou strik'st the dull peasant, he sinks in the dark,

Nor saves e'en the wreck of a name :

Thou strik'st the young hero, a glorious mark !

He falls in the blaze of his fame.

In the field of proud honor, our swords in our hands,

Our king and our country to save,

While victory shines on life's last ebbing sands,

O, who would not die with the brave !

SONG XL.

THE DEATH SONG OF THE CHEROKEE
INDIANS*.

BY MRS. HUNTER.



The sun sets in night, and the stars shun



the day, But glo - ry re-mains when their



lights fade a-way ; Be - gin, ye tor-men-tors,

* "The simple melody" of this song, as we are informed by its fair author, "was brought to England ten years ago by a gentleman named Turner, who had (owing to some singular events in his life) spent nine years amongst the natives of America; he assured the author," she continues, "that it was peculiar to that tribe or nation called the Cherokees, and that they chanted it to a barbarous jargon, implying contempt for their enemies in, the moments of torture and death." She adds that, "The words have been thought something characteristic of the spirit and sentiments of those brave savages;" that "we look upon the fierce and stubborn courage of the dying Indian with a mixture of respect, pity and horror; and" that "it is to those sentiments in the breast of the hearer that the death song must owe its effect."



your threats are in vain, For the son of



Alk-no-mook shall ne-ver com-plain.

Remember the arrows he shot from his bow,
Remember your chiefs by his hatchet laid low:
Why so slow?—do you wait 'till I shrink from the
pain?

No, the son of Alknomook will never complain.

Remember the wood where in ambush we lay,
And the scalps which we bore from your nation
away,

Now the flame rises fast, you exult in my pain,
But the son of Alknomook can never complain.

I go to the land where my father is gone,
His ghost shall rejoyce in the fame of his son:
Death comes like a friend, he relieves me from pain;
And thy son, O Alknomook, has scorn'd to com-
plain.

T H E E N D.

CORRECTIONS.

VOL. I.

- Page** 35. line 5. for like's read life's.
 52. note. for Song xxiii, Part III. r. Song XXXIV.
 Class III.
 69. l. 3. for Cloe r. Chloe.
 79. Tune, *Alloa-boufe.*] *Add this notes* Composed by Mr.
 Ofwald.
 81. l. 18. for souls r. soul.
 91. l. 12. for sh'd r. she'd.
 100. l. 10. for what r. when.
 106. note. l. 5. add, Again: in Heywoodes *Epigrammes*
upon Prouerbes :
 "The blacke oxe neuer trode on thy foote."
 116. SONG LIV. BY DAVID MALLET, ESQUIRE.]
Add this note: In "Alfred, a masque."
 125. l. 2. for ansome r. awsome.
 128. l. 2 for The r. She.
 131. SONG LX. MY DEARY IF YOU DIE.] *add*: BY
 MR. CRAWFORD.
 132. l. 14. for life r. like.
 136. l. 2. after for insert his.
 141. SONG LXIV. BY DAVID MALLET, ESQUIRE.]
add this note: In "Alfred, a masque."
 155. l. 9. for they him r. they fought him.
 158. l. 4. after pin'd insert it.
 179. l. 9. for flece r. fleece.
 183. l. 8. for Pare r. Bare.
 192. l. 4. for ye r. ze.
 l. 6. for Then r. Than, and for ye r. ze.
 202. l. 14. for lett r. left.
 214. l. 9. for green r. grey.
 218. l. 2. for mealt r. meal.
 237. for ONG r. SONG.
 274. l. 3. for he r. be.

V O L. II.

Page 13. l. 19. *Add this note*: Carlinrig is about ten miles above Hawick, near the head of the water of Tiviot; where, according to our best historians, this chieftan, and his brave men were hanged on growing trees. The particular spot upon which these trees grew is yet well known to some of our old people, who scruple not to tell us, that as a token of the king's injustice in this affair, the trees from that day withered away. It is said that one of John's attendants, by the strength and swiftness of his horse, forced his way through the many thousands that surrounded them; and carried the news of the unhappy fate of his master and companions to Gilnockie castle, which then stood upon a rock, encompassed by the water of Esk, at a place now known by the name of the Hollows, a few miles below the Longholm." *Poetical Museum, Hawick, 1784.*

Buchanan, who represents Armstrong to have been equally formidable to the Scots and the English, says that he was enticed to have recourse to the king, and that coming unarmed, with about fifty horse, without a safe conduct, he fell into an ambush, and was brought to the king as a prisoner. Lord Hailes thinks that "Buchanan obliquely censures James V. for this great act of public justice." His Lordship is, however, mistaken, in supposing JOHN THE REIF to mean JOHNY ARMSTRONG. See *Ancient Scottish Poems*, Edin. 1770, p. 265.

Armstrong's death is likewise related by bishop Lesley, who adds an instance of horrid cruelty; the wife and children of one of the sufferers being burnt alive in his house. He also says that George Armstrong, brother to John, saved his life by turning informer. *De R. G. Scotorum, Romæ, 1578.* p. 403.

- 15. l. 4. *for him r. him.*
- 20. l. 8. *d. you.*
- 36. l. 6. *before mair insert and.*
- 49. l. 1. *for I'll r. Ile.*
- 50. l. 9. *for This r. These.*
- l. 16 *for ne'er, r. ne're.*

Page 40. note. add—although the circumstance of the English army falling upon the highlanders in bed makes it highly probable that this is the action alluded to.

61. l. 6. *for eaforth r. Seaforth.*

65. l. 9. *r. disgrace.*

69. l. 18. *for budge r. bridge.*

76. l. 8. *and 9. for Haddington we might poffibly read Berwick, and for seven or eight, fixty or feventy.*

"Nor deign'd, in threefcore miles, to look behind." Smollett.

79. *note, l. 1. after of insert a.*

87. l. 9. *for about r. but.*

107. l. 10. *before to insert for.*

121. l. 8. *for Mavis r. mavis.*

129. *for FIFTH r. FOURTH.*

148. l. 22. *for zours r. zour.*

172. l. 11. *after be insert for.*

180. l. 15. *for wirh r. with.*

Vol. I. Page 66. This fong ought not to have been inserted, as the authorefs, though of Scotifh parentage, was born in London.

GLOSSARY.

Dine] *add*: Again, in *The cruel fister*, a ballad of the fame kind:

"O by there came a harper fine,

"That harped to the king AT DINE."

Fother] *add*: it is alfo a wain-load.

Limmers] *add*: or (more properly) bitches; a fpecies of dog being anciently fo called.

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positions, it ought to be acknowledged, are not destitute of poetical merit.

lvii. l. 13. for beginning with *read* containing. *It is the second stanza that begins with the line in question.*

lxxvi. note. l. 4. dele his.

cxiii. l. 6. for about 1550, r. in 1539: and add the following note. This date is ascertained beyond the possibility of a doubt, by a curious original letter from sir William Eure to some nobleman of the English court, dated Berwick, 26th January [1539]. There had been a border-meeting at Coldstream on the 21st of that month, at which sir William was informed, by master Bellendyn, one of the Scottish commissioners, that "by the kinges pleasour, he being prevey therunto, thay 'had' hade ane enterluyde played in the feaste of the epiphane of our lorde last paste, before the king and quene at Lighqwoe, and the hoole counsaile spirituall and temporall." He likewise transmits a copy of "the nootes of the interluyde," which, says he, "I haue obteigned from a Scottesman of our sorte, being present at the playing of the saide enterluyde." These notes contain a particular description of the piece in question, which evidently appears to have been Lindsays "Satyre of the thrie estaits." This important communication is preserved in a MS. of the royal library in the Museum, (7 C XVI.) and clearly proves, that James V. was better inclined to a reformation of religion than he appeared to be to sir Ralph Sadler. So that it is by no means an argument of Mackenzies folly to tell us that Lindsays works were first printed at Edinburgh, in 1540: "as if," exclaims Mr. Pinkerton, "works against the papists could, in 1540, be printed at Edinburgh!" With submission to this dashing genius, one may reasonably presume, that if such works could be publicly represented at Lithgow, in 1539, they might be safely printed at Edinburgh in 1540. The expressions, inconsistent with the above date, in the Hyndford MS. must of course have been introduced after the original representation.

